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THE TRADE OF NANNING.

Nanning is one of the objectives of the Cantonese Army in their war against Kwangsi, and as the port has trade relations with Hongkong, the following resume of its history last year given in the annual report of the Commissioner of Customs is specially interesting at the present time:—

A review of the year which has just closed is not a very inspiring business, and the actual result of the 12 months' trade falls far short of the hopes raised at the end of 1919, when there appeared to be a chance of a good year. Financial conditions have been extremely bad, and when one considers the many embarrasments with which merchants were faced one is compelled to admit that they showed great skill in finding a way through a time of such confused instability. The extent to which the purchasing power of the Kwangsi bank-note has been lessened militates seriously against business transactions with Hongkong, and exchange constitutes one of the most serious economic problems before the local authorities. The Kwangsi bank-note quotation, which in January stood at 13 per cent. discount to the Hongkong dollar, touched as low as 30 per cent. in November, until at the close of the year, local banks were quoting from 41 to 45 per cent. So long as the local currency remains at anything like its present quotation, so long must there be uncertainty in the financial outlook, with its unfavourable effect upon business conditions. A fair amount of trade was done in the first quarter, but a general susceptibility to financial uneasiness, caused to a great extent by the feeling that the district was on the eve of important political developments, characterised the second quarter, when business was on a restricted scale. During the third quarter the acuteness of the Kwangsi-Kwangsi crisis from a passive became an active influence in depressing trade, but it was action taken by the Tschun in August, when he himself had the most formidable difficulties to contend against, and when the adverse influence of slackness of orders was making the position for merchants more difficult every day, to grapple with the illicit opium trade, that overshadowed everything and took all the steam out of the market as a whole. During October, following a quarter of worries and trials, a minimum of trade was done; but in December, when fears as to a possible attack from Kwangtung, while not definitely set at rest, had to a certain extent subsided, matters began to shape more favourably, and the business position showed slight improvement. Fortunately, at the time of writing there are signs that the acute crisis in the relations between Kwangtung and Kwangsi is gradually burning out; but the embers of this trouble, and the general pessimistic feeling caused by a succession of commercial failures, mainly due to difficulties in the opium trade, which were unusually large both as regards numbers and liabilities, are still causes of arrested movement, and merchants are entering on a new year with, at the best, a somewhat doubtful prospect of its proving a prosperous one. Events in Kwangtung during the third quarter of the year followed one another in such quick succession that it was difficult for people living at Nanning, who received little or no news of a definite character, to keep pace with the many changes and developments that were taking place. Towards the end of September rumours of a general retirement on the part of the Kwangsi forces began to find emphatic utterance, and it was then obvious, even to those who had not exact information, that the situation was approaching an extremely critical stage, and no surprise was expressed when it became known that withdrawal from Kwangtung had at length been decided upon. The evacuation of Kwangtung by the Kwangsi troops became an accomplished fact by the end of November. Ts'ien Chun-huan, Chief Administrative Director of the Canton Military Government, in his telegram of October 28th, announced that the Two Kwang had restored allegiance to Peking; and a Presidential Mandate, promulgating the reunion of the North and South, was issued two days later. The independence of Kwangsi, which had been declared on March 15th, 1918, was cancelled as from November 4th, 1920, and the political situation in the south-west has thus been altered in a most important manner.

The dominant feature in the district's commercial life during the year was the attempt made to suppress the opium traffic and the seizure by the authorities of 378,205 taels of opium in the neighbourhood of Peseh, which was a very considerable achievement in view of the many embarrasments with which the provincial government was faced, not only caused much perturbation locally, but also sent echoing tremors very far afield. Its cumulative effect was akin to a form of creeping paralysis, which slowed down and stopped the movement of cargoes, and by reducing the capital available for the conduct of business in general, seriously crippled a number of leading merchants and rendered some of them actually insolvent. The locally published *Ling Piao Pih Pao* estimated the losses in connexion with the opium traffic at not less than \$2,000,000; and it has since become public property that cotton yarn dealers, who are in the habit of disposing of their stocks on five months' credit, were amongst the heaviest losers. It would be improper to view this occurrence from the standpoint of those who chose to make a livelihood out of an illegal trade, but at the same time regret may be expressed that such a heavy blow should have been dealt to business generally at a time when, as an inevitable and unavoidable consequence of the economic derangement occasioned by disturbed domestic politics, trade was going ahead slowly, and painfully, with buying at Hongkong and up-country cautious beyond all recent

experience. 30,934 taels of opium, concealed on board vessels in every possible manner in which alert and inventive minds can think of, were seized by the Customs searching party during the year.

The provincial government is committed to a policy of encouragement of cotton cultivation, and an exhibit held during December at the provincial assembly hall admirably reflected the new activities in this connexion. The object of the experimental work conducted by the authorities is to discover which districts offer the best prospects for the successful growing of raw cotton; and the committee appointed to investigate this question have reported that the finest field has been met with at Peseh, where American seed was used. Seed obtained from Kiangsu also gave very fair results. Much time may elapse before any substantial measure of success is met with, but there seems ground for encouragement, and it is pleasant to be able to record a forward movement. There has been a marked increase in the demand for locally manufactured cotton cloth, and the factories have been exceptionally busy all through the year. The influence of the factors during the past few years, mischievous and repressive though it has been in many directions, has already tended to advance the efficiency of this local industry to a greater degree than would otherwise have been possible by compelling its development to meet pressing local requirements. A coarse cotton cloth, made from low counts of yarn under most primitive conditions in houses in this district, is freely bought by the poorer classes.

The Settlement Bund lies in ruins. It was built in 1907 by a Chinese contractor, with little or no specialised training, and its entire reconstruction will have to be taken energetically in hand in the immediate future. For some years past a strict limit has been automatically set to expenditure on local needs by the pressure of economic circumstances, and the difficulty is to find the money required. A further collapse, however, would be likely to seriously affect the safety of house property owned by foreigners, and the problem would thus seem to be an obligation incumbent upon the authorities. The work should be placed in the hands of a trained and experienced foreign engineer, who would be in a position to watch and check every stage of its progress. Anything short of this would be wasteful and unsound, and it is much to be hoped that the authorities will show themselves willing to learn their lesson and apply their experience.

The first rice-crop was estimated at nearly nine-tenths of a full yield; but, as a result of storm and flood, the second one showed an important shrinkage. The net value of the trade was Hk. \$1,798,554, as compared with Hk. \$1,798,538 in 1919.

AMERICAN BUSINESS MEN TO VISIT THE ORIENT.

San Francisco will send a big representation of business men and their wives on a commercial tour of all the principal cities of the Far East, including Hongkong, next September. The San Francisco Chamber of Commerce is directing the excursion. The party will number at least 175 members and will be thoroughly representative of San Francisco's financial, commercial, and industrial interests. Reservations already made number nearly one hundred.

Among those who have announced their intention of availing themselves of the trip are John A. Britton, vice-president and general manager of the Pacific Gas and Electric Company; Atholl McBean, former president of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce and member of the firm of Gladding McBean & Co.; G. Marshall Dill, chairman of the foreign trade committee of the chamber and partner in the import firm of Dill-Coppage Inc.; Byron Maury, former supervisor of the city of San Francisco and head of a big musical house; Robert Newton Lynch, vice-president and manager of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce; Charles C. Moore, formerly president of the same organization and of the Panama Pacific International Exposition Company, and head of the engineering firm of Charles C. Moore & Co.; L. R. Cofer, director of the foreign trade department of the Wells Fargo Nevada National Bank; C. E. Hume, director of the chamber and official in the fish canning and packing firm of F. E. Booth Co.; and Willard O. Wayman and McClure Kelly, leaders in the insurance business of San Francisco.

It is better to have a castle in Spain than a profiteer's mansion in the south of France.—*Mr. Galwey.*

YOU ARE JUST AS OLD

as you feel. A pair of correctly fitted glasses is a powerful factor in making you young. Efficiency demands that you wear glasses if your eyes are not perfect. Fully fifty per cent. of the people who do not wear glasses should do so. A great many are unaware of the real condition of their eyes until the examination is made. The Hongkong Optical Co., Successors to Clark & Co., Refracting and Manufacturing Opticians, located in 53, Queen's Road Central, have the equipment to test your eyes accurately. Testing the sight and fitting glasses in their exclusive business.—*ADVT.*

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£1,000 on attaining the age of Fifty-five.

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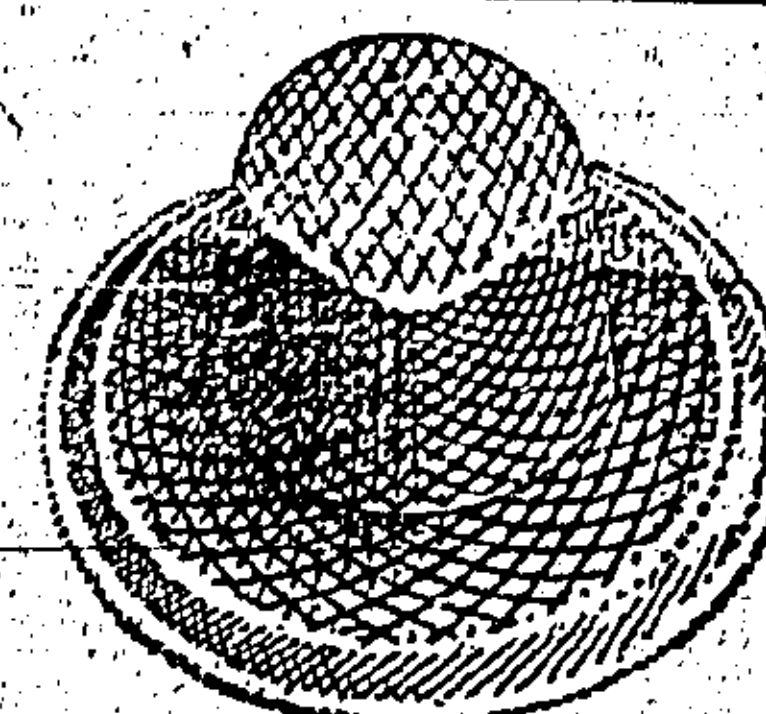
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Just Received from Manila

A Fine Assortment of

HEMP HATS for LADIES

in different shapes and assorted colours

Inspection cordially invited.

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"A LIAR AND SCOUNDREL," STORY OF A LOST WATCH. COMPLAINANT SEVERELY REPRIMANDED.

A queer story was told at the Magistrate's Court yesterday afternoon, by a portly Chinese who described himself as a silk merchant and gave an address in Tai On Terrace.

He said he turned out of Caine Road at 10.30 p.m. on June 28th "into a steep street which he did not know, but there were chairs on either side of it" (it was said afterwards by a constable to be Peel Street). Two men were coming up the hill; each drew out a dagger and pointed it at him. He shouted out "snatching."

"Why 'snatching'?" asked the Magistrate.

"I did not know what they wanted," replied the defendant. "so I shouted 'snatching.'" He continued: Both men ran up the hill, but two other men, following them, made a spring at me. The first one seized hold of my left wrist and the other snatched away my police whistle which I had just pulled out. The first man (who was in the dock, charged with robbery with violence) snatched away my gold wrist watch. I gave chase; the man fell down, and I fell on top of him. He got up and dragged me along as I seized him. A constable arrived and I gave the defendant in charge.

"What happened to the watch?" asked the Magistrate.

The complainant said he did not know. "Did you ask the constable to search him?" The reply was in the negative. "You must be a liar," said the Magistrate. The complainant demurred to this. "Either a liar or a fool, then," retorted the Magistrate, "—whichever you prefer. You say this man took your watch and yet you made no effort, when you caught him, to get it back. Did you search the ground in the vicinity?" Apparently, the complainant had not thought of this. "I believe very little of what you say," said the Magistrate. "I can't help that," replied the man.

The detective in charge of the case said he understood that the complainant had been molested by the same party since.

HAVE YOU SIGNED THE PETITION FOR A VOICE IN LOCAL GOVERNMENT?

Mrs. Lyson (for the defence) objected that there would be evidence against the defendant who had been in police custody ever since.

"Have you seen any of these people since?" asked the Magistrate. The complainant replied that he had not, so "that settled that," as the Magistrate remarked.

In cross-examination it was put to the complainant that the defendant and another man sought to obtain payment of a debt from him and that he invited them to take tea with him. The complainant denied that version of the events of the evening.

The constable's evidence differed from the complainant's in several particulars. The complainant had said that the place was dark and deserted; the constable said it was fairly light and there were a lot of people about. The complainant had said he did not look on the ground for the watch; the constable said they both looked, by the aid of his lantern, and he also searched the defendant and found no watch.

"No jury is ever going to believe this story," said the Magistrate, in discharging the defendant. "Tell the complainant," his Worship instructed the interpreter, "that he is a liar and a scoundrel. I believe he never lost a watch. Tell him he is the sort of man I have a good mind to recommend for banishment for bringing a case like this."

"Get out of my sight," added the Magistrate, as the complainant showed symptoms of a desire to re-open the matter.

SPORT, BASEBALL.

Baseball fans in the Colony are looking forward to an exciting contest on Saturday, when the local American team meets the fast Baseball aggregation from the U.S. destroyer *Rial*.

The game will be played on the Hongkong Football Club at Happy Valley, starting at 3.30 p.m. Nesson or Pace will twirl for the locals, while McLaurie, an Annapolis Varsity star, will hurl for the sailors.

The sailors have an unusually strong nine with a long string of victories to their credit, and they are confident of winning in spite of the formidable showing the locals made on July 4th.

CORRESPONDENCE. THE POSTAL SERVICE.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR.—When is the Government to take action to get the postal service between Hongkong and Europe improved? From time to time, I see from your columns, statements are made that something is to be done; but we have, apparently, to live on promises.

On May 16th, we received Hongkong letters dated April 15th. On May 25th we got letters dated April 4th, posted in Hongkong on April 5th. This morning, there arrived Hongkong newspapers dated April 15th.

These are cited as typical of the irregularity of the service; but a few weeks ago we received letters that had taken exactly two months between Hongkong and London. Making all due allowance for the dislocation caused by the war, surely there has been time to get back to the conditions prior to the war.

The Chamber of Commerce might take up the subject again, and keep up an agitation till redress is obtained.—Yours faithfully,

OLD CHINA HAND.

A HONGKONG MAN IN CANADA.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR.—Could I express my thanks to the Hongkong Government through the Press for the temporary addition to my pension in these strenuous times? The sum arrives reasonably, for which I am indeed grateful.

I have been farming in Western Canada for many years, getting now, as they say here, quite an old-timer, sometimes having to contend with drought, frost, hail. Then I would wish myself again representing law and order in Hongkong, as in the reign of a Governor named Pope Hennessy. Sometimes I get into conversation with a Hongkong man going home by this route, and when he has viewed the Rocky Mountains, come through our vast forests, and over the boundless prairie he unobtrusively expresses himself in the words of the Psalmist: "How great and marvellous are Thy Works!"

We will be having it quite as hot here now for a couple of months as ever I felt it in China. Many natives of that country make their home here and all prosper, but the white man is getting very suspicious of their ever-increasing numbers. Especially was this the case after the war, when they were passing through here in thousands. Our guardians had quite a job to keep them from breaking out of bounds, and taking up their abode here. It seems a pity so to restrict immigration in a country where there are homes for so many millions more if they would go on to the land, but so many prefer the town, notwithstanding our long winters—often with nothing to do and little to eat—whereas on the homestead his bread shall be given him and his water shall be sure, as the Old Book puts it.—Yours truly,

ROBERT SIMPSON.

Alberta, Canada, May 21st, 1921.

A SORDID STORY. SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST A CHINESE TAILOR.

A Chinese tailor was committed for trial at the next Criminal Sessions by Mr. G. N. Orme, at the Magistrate's Court yesterday afternoon, on a charge of stabbing a woman in the left eye with a pair of scissors, on June 10th.

Dr. W. B. A. Moore, Superintendent of the Government Civil Hospital, said that the woman had an incised wound in her left eyeball and eyelid. The eye became inflamed and had to be removed.

The woman was still under treatment but came from the hospital to give her evidence. She said that the defendant, with whom she had had relations for six years, demanded money from her and when she said she had none, threatened to sell their child. They quarrelled, and he drew a pair of scissors from his pocket, stabbed her in the eye and then ran out of the house.

The defendant, who pleaded "guilty," at the opening of the hearing, made a statement at his conclusion in which he attributed the stabbing to an accident. He said he married the woman six years ago; her late husband died in debt, and to repay the money the woman decided to become a prostitute. He heard that she intended to go to Siam and, fearing that she would try to take the child with her, he called upon her. He also tried to get money from her for the child's maintenance. They had a quarrel; the woman picked up a pair of scissors and tried to stab him. He took them away from her and she knocked against the scissors and so received the injury. "As soon as I saw blood coming from her face," continued the defendant, "I went downstairs." He was afterwards told that the woman had a sweetheart who would probably seek to be revenged on him so he gave himself up to the police.

Asked if he had any witnesses the defendant asked the Magistrate "to take the trouble" to seek a woman who was with him. Inspector Willis said the woman was outside the Court; the police had brought her in case she was required. The defendant, however, did not ask that she should give evidence, and he was then committed for trial.

THE WAR OF THE TWO KWANGS.

CANTONESE SUCCESS IN SOUTH-
WEST SECTION.

The following reports are from the Canton Times:—

Contrary to the rumours purposely spread by the agents of Kwangsi militarists in Hongkong solely for the foreign papers, that the Cantonese are defeated in the south-western section of the province, we are informed by military headquarters that the Cantonese troops are taking the offensive against the invaders and that the invaders are retreating in great disorder into their own territory. Kowchow and several other cities have already been recaptured, while the enemy troops are being subjected to a rear attack by the troops sent by General Ngai Bong-ping, our Chief of Police, from Ting Yuen which recently fell into the hands of General Ngai's troops.

TROOPS TERRIFIED BY AERIAL BOMBARDMENT.

Two aeroplanes of the Cantonese troops flew over Nan Ning, the lair of the Kwangsi War Lord Li Yung-ting twice during this week and it is reported that three bombs were dropped on the second trip causing considerable damage to the War Lord's Yamen while one of the bombs landed in Chong Ho Street of that city. The Kwangsi troops were terrified and desertions are daily reported. This is the substance of a telegram received by a private business house in the city from its agents in Nan Ning. Dissector Jue Cowen of the Aviation Bureau is testing another new machine which will be sent to the front some time this week. It is the largest machine that the Bureau has, having a seating capacity for 20 persons.

THE VOLTE FACE OF THE YUNNAN TROOPS.

The following translation of a telegram from the Yunnan troops, denouncing Sun Man and Chan Kwang Ming has been forwarded to us for publication:—

Six years have elapsed since our Yunnan troops came to Kwangtung in the Ping Shan year. We took part in all actions against Lung Tsai Kwong in protection of the Constitution. As we depend on Kwangtung for our support, the welfare of the Province means the welfare of our own. Though we have never boasted of the services we rendered in various battles, our merit is well known to the public. Last year we were very happy to hear in King Chau of the promise of Chan Kwang Ming on his return to Kwang Tung, of leaving the Government of the Province to the people, and we expected very much that great reforms would be made. Now, however, much to our disappointment, Chan, instead of keeping his promise, has aimed all the time during the past half year, at the development of his party and at the oppression of the people. He posted all his partisans in important positions and all his relatives in lucrative posts. His promise has now turned out merely an intrigue to gain the help of his fellow-countrymen. However, after his return to the Province, he first placed the Government under the control of his party, then transferred it to the management of the natives of Wai Chow, and now, at last, it is entirely in the hands of the clan of Chan. Let me ask you if there are any high officers who are not members of the Kwok Man Party. Chan Kwang Kwong, Chan Kok Man, Chan Tat Shang, Chan In Shang, Chan Siu Ngok and Ma Yuk Hong, who are holding the reins of the Military and Financial powers, are all clansmen and brothers of Chan. Chung Sing, Speaker of the Provincial Parliament, is the son of his sister, and the Military Commanders Chung San Nam and Chung King Tong, are brothers of his mother. What difference can there be, when we compare them with the eight Banners of the Manchu army? Indeed, Kwang Tung, which is the property of a population of 30,000,000, has become the private property of the clan Chan. They expelled all those who did not side with them, and aggravated the burdens of the people by the cruel levy of heavy taxes. They deprived the people of their freedom of speech by the censorship of the Press, and the people can only endure their sufferings in silence. It is indeed to be deplored that the good name "Cantonese ruling Canton" has had to become an instrument for the development of the interests of the party of Chan. Much property of private individuals has been seized, and large public loans have been raised by compulsion. Their soldiers all behaved cruelly and recklessly, and extorted money from the people without end. Further, Chan has encouraged the false doctrine of "nationalization" of women and hatred of filial piety, and has promoted Bolshevism to the prejudice of the general peace. In fact it is his desire to reduce human beings to wild beasts. No one who is the least conscientious, will not be angry at this, and none who loves peace, will approve of it.

Again, Sun Man has falsely assumed the title of President despite the disapproval of the people, and has with the support of his own men stirred up war, and will cause the people grievous sufferings. Our troops have been in Kwang Tung for a long time, and we are confident that no reform can be made unless the scoundrels are removed. Now a Presidential Mandate has been issued, directing various Provinces to punish them, and we can prophesy that Sun and Chan, who are already full of crimes, can very likely be extinguished within this Summer.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

COMPANY REPORT. SHANGHAI DOCK AND ENGINEERING CO.

The Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd., announce that the net profits for the year ended April 30th, 1921, including the amount brought forward from last year, amount to Tls. 1,083,666.16. Deducing the interim dividend of Tls. 6 per share there remains for distribution Tls. 731,466.16 which the directors recommend at the forthcoming annual meeting be dealt with as follows:—

Pay a final dividend of Tls. 10 per share making Tls. 16 for the year absorbing 362,000.00
Add to special reserve account bringing it up to Tls. 1,150,000 100,000.00
And carry to new account 102,466.16

The directors intend as soon as the sale of the New Dock property is completed to add to the amount received therefrom a sufficient sum to enable them to propose to the shareholders a reduction of capital by a cash return of Tls. 25 per share.

INCIDENTS OF TYPHOON WEATHER.

A passenger junk capsized as it was leaving Yumati Typhoon shelter on Wednesday morning. It was caught, broadside on, by a sudden gust of wind a few hundred yards from the entrance to the refuge. The crew of seven were rescued by the Yumati ferry launch, *Feengun*. As soon as weather conditions permit, the junk will be salvaged.

A man at the Police Court, yesterday, managed to plead the weather, in aid of his defence. Charged with unlawful possession of planks, he said he was walking on the Praya when the sea washed them ashore. Not only had no one seen the sea over the harbour front that day but the planks were quite dry when the police arrested the man. The record of the defendant's finger prints was produced to prove a previous conviction but he thought he might safely deny that "the black smudges" were anything to do with him. Confronted with his photograph, he gave in and was sent to prison for 21 days.

CONSTITUTION-MAKING IN CHEUKKIANG.

CANDIDATE FOR CIVIL GOVERNOR-
SHIP CHANGES HIS
"PROVINCIALITY."

[ASIATIC NEW AGENCY.]

In connection with the political activities of General Lu Yun-hsiang in the establishment of self-government or autonomy for Chekiang, there has been an interesting development. In order to qualify himself for the occupation of the dual post of Commander-in-Chief of the Chekiang army and the Civil Governorship of the province, General Lu has now formally renounced his Shantung "provinciality" and become a native of Ningpo. He says his ancestors hailed from the eastern parts of Chekiang, and that they emigrated to Shantung during the reign of the Emperor Taikwang on account of the Taiping Rebellion. General Lu is extremely popular among the native gentry from Ningpo, especially Dr. C. T. Wong and Mr. Chu Fu-cheng, noted leaders of the old Kuomintang party, and now Chairman and Vice-Chairman respectively of the Committee in charge of the drawing up of the provincial constitution for Chekiang. The move on the part of General Lu has added difficulties to Mr. Shen Chin-chieh, the existing Civil Governor, in his fight for the carrying out the elections for the proposed new Parliament, and it is believed that he will be forced to give up his position in favour of General Lu. Dr. C. T. Wong is now in Shanghai so that the constitution-making committee is presided over by Mr. Chu Fu-cheng. As opinions and views are still divided among the constitution-makers, it will take some time to complete the provincial constitution for Chekiang.

Realising that it is our duty to render assistance in the removal of these betrayers, we have since the 26th, united with all the Kwang Tung Troops in Ko Chau and Lai Chau, and pushed forth with the determined object of expelling Sun and Chan, so as to expedite the centralization of Government.

We shall work under the direction of the Pacification Commissioner Yeung. We hope all will render us assistance. We are ready to consider any good suggestions that may be made to us. Besides sending a report to the Pacification Commissioner Yeung, we wire you this telegram for your information.

Li Kan Wan, Tsai Ping Wan, Wong Lin Pik, Chan Chan Phi, Tsai Tung, Cheung Chiu Ching, Cheung Yik Hong, Cheung Tuk Lun, Lai Man Chan, Wong Kong, Tsai Po Wong, Tsai Po Ping, Chan Chan Hing, Wo Yau Tsun, Cheung Yau Chan, Tang King Hon, Yang Tat Tsai, Cheung Pan, and other Commanders of the Yunnan Troops in Kwang Tung.

27th.

REVISED PRICES

OF FIRST-CLASS RACKETS.

"ARGUS"	\$32.50
"SPALDING E. M."	\$32.50
"DOHERTY"	
"GOLD MEDAL"	\$30.00
"RISELEY HEXAGON"	\$30.00
"E. G. M."	
"SURREY"	\$20.00
"DAVIS CUP"	\$20.00
"WARD & WRIGHT"	
"PARAMOUNT"	\$17.50
"WILDING"	\$17.50
"DEMON"	

SPORTS DEPT.

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FAMOUS WHISKIES

AT REDUCED PRICES

	Per doz.	Per bot.
ROYAL GEORGE—EXTRA SPECIAL LIQUEUR	\$40	\$3.50
DUNVILLES TWO CROWN—SPECIAL SCOTCH	40	3.50
WHITE HORSE CELLAR	44	3.75
NAPIER JOHNSTONE—SQUARE BOTTLE	44	3.75
FALL MALL—GUARANTEED 11 YEARS OLD	45	3.80

For Coast and Ships orders of not less than 1 dozen \$12 per case should be deducted from the above prices.

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Do not let it be merely a question of initial cost when you make your choice of pianos. The matchless music of the All-British Piano has lifted it above the "price" atmosphere for all time.

PIANOS BY
BROADWOOD, COLLARD, CHALLEN,
ALLISON, BELL, Etc.

Our prices are far below the prices ruling at home at the present time.

ANDERSON'S.

"HOTEL DE FRANCE," 23, BOULEVARD ROLLANDES, HANOI.

UNDER New Management. Most Comfortable Rooms with Private Sitting-Room and Bath-Room attached to each room. French Cooking. Several Small Dining-Rooms for Families.

[1003]

Powell

TELEPHONE 8146.

GENTLEMEN'S HIGH-CLASS OUTFITTERS

COOL SUMMER GARMENTS



SPECIALITIES!
WE HAVE A COMPLETE STOCK OF
"MORLEY'S" UNDERWEAR IN INDIA GAUZE,
PERINETTE, ALL WOOL, ETC. ETC.
AGENTS FOR
"AERTEX" AND "COTELLA"
"THE HOUSE FOR VALUE"

37

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"KUMSANG" having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Goods are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained. Goods not cleared by the 12th July, will be subject to rent. All broken, chafed, and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized. No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Agents. Hongkong, July 7th, 1921. [1159]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

AMERICAN AND ORIENTAL LINE.

FROM NEW YORK.

THE Steamship

"HALERIC" having arrived, Consignees of Goods are informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after July 15th, will be subject to rent. All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before 15th July, 1921, or they will not be recognized. All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on 15th July, by the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, at 10 A.M. No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by THE BANK LINE, LTD., General Agents. Hongkong, July 7th, 1921. [1160]

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM UNITED KINGDOM, GENOA, PORT SAID, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

THE Motorship

"GLENLUCE" having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Goods are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained. Goods not cleared by the 13th July, 1921, at 5 P.M. will be subject to rent. All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, on 13th July, 1921, at 10 A.M. Claims against the Steamer must be presented within 30 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized. No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents. Hongkong, July 7th, 1921. [1153]

S.S. "CAP ARCONA"

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from MARSEILLE in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed, and stored at their risk, into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing. Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon, To-day, requesting it to be landed here. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Underwriter. Goods remaining undelivered after the 12th July, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges. All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 15th July, or they will not be recognized. All damaged packages will be examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, on Tuesday, the 12th July, at 10 A.M. No Fire Insurance has been effected. B. RODENFUSER, Acting Agent. Hongkong, July 6th, 1921. [1156]

PUBLISHED TO-DAY HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS.

CONTAINING ALL THE WEEKS LOCAL NEWS

The paper to send Home.

INTIMATIONS

THE CHINESE ENGINEERING AND MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

2% FIRST MORTGAGE DEBENTURES (KAILAN BONDS).

PAYMENT of the HALF-YEARLY INTEREST due on July 1st, 1921, will be made on presentation of Coupon No. 18 at any of the undermentioned Banks, viz.:—
HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.
BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE.
BANQUE BELGE POUR L'ETRANGER.
The Interest, less Income Tax at 6% in the £, will be—
Of £20 DEBENTURES: Per Coupon (Gross) 12 0.
Less Tax at 6% in the £ 3 7 1/2.
Net amount payable 8 4 1/2.
On £100 DEBENTURES: Per Coupon (Gross) 23 0 0.
Less Tax at 6% in the £ 4 10 0.
Net amount payable 18 10 0.

Payment will be made in Tails at the Demand. Bidding rate of exchange of the day the Coupon is presented.
By Order,
THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION,
W. S. NATHAN,
General Manager. [1140]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAM SHIP COMPANY, LTD. AND CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

"HELENUS" are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Hols' Wharf, Kowloon, where it will be at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 5th July. Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival. All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 A.M. and Noon within the free storage period. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all goods remaining undelivered after the 11th July, will be subject to rent. All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 15th July, or they will not be recognized. No Fire Insurance will be effected. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Hongkong, July 6th, 1921. [1148]

VEREENIGDE NEDERLANDSCHE SCHEEPVAART-MAATSCHAPPIJ (UNITED NETHERLANDS NAVIGATION CO.) HOLLAND-OOST-AZIE LIJN (HOLLAND-EAST ASIA LINE).

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM HAMBURG, AMSTERDAM, LA PALICE, GENOA, LISBON AND SINGAPORE.
THE Steamship "RADJA" having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Goods are hereby notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained. Goods not cleared by the 10th July, 1921, will be subject to rent. All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 9th July, 1921, at 10 A.M., by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas. Claims against the steamer must be presented in writing within ten days after arrival of steamer, otherwise they will not be recognized. No Fire Insurance will be effected by the Underwriter in any case whatever. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JAYA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN, General Agents. Hongkong, July 5th, 1921. [1144]

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA. NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM EUROPE AND STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship

"MISHIMA-MARU" having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Goods are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed. Optional Goods will be carried on unless intimation is given to the contrary, before Noon, To-day. Goods not cleared by July 14th, 1921, will be subject to rent. Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Co's representatives at an appointed hour on Tuesday and Friday. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns. NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Agents. Hongkong, July 7th, 1921. [1154]

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE.

I have this day established myself as a GENERAL MERCHANT under the firm-name of R. H. KOTTEWALL & CO. in Alexandra Buildings.
R. H. KOTTEWALL.
Hongkong, July 5th, 1921. [1149]

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, CHINESE LANGUAGE SCHOOL.

THE SCHOOL closes on FRIDAY, 8th JULY, and will re-open on MONDAY, 12th SEPTEMBER next.
By Order,
E. A. M. WILLIAMS, Secretary.
Hongkong, July 5th, 1921. [1145]

NOTICE.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

THE CERTIFICATE for one Share No. 8143 in this Company standing in the names of ROBERT HICK McNEIL CAMPBELL and HENRY MORRIS of Shanghai, China, has been LOST, and if at the expiration of one month from the date hereof, the above Document be not forthcoming, a Certificate for the said Share will be issued by the Company, and thereafter no other will be acknowledged.
C. MONTAGUE EDE, General Manager.
Hongkong, June 22nd, 1921. 1087

G. R. PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 11th day of July, 1921, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the GOVERNOR of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Shaikwan in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the KING, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

State of Mo.	Register No.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements.				Contents	Approx. Acreage	Tract Price.
Northwestern, Indiana	No. 417.	South of Southwestern Indiana Lot No. 431.	N.	S.	E.	W.	Square feet		
			feet.	feet.	feet.	feet.	about 7,700	70	47.
			As per mile plan.						

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH BRITISH AGENCY.]

RANGOON RICE MARKET.
GOVERNMENT PROHIBITS EXPORT.

LONDON, July 7th.
The Government of India has prohibited the export of rice from Burma, except to India, it is understood, owing to conditions in some of the districts in India.
The rice market in Rangoon has consequently fallen to Rs. 550 per hundred caskets.

RIOTS IN ALIGARH.

SEVERAL REPORTED KILLED.
LONDON, July 7th.
The India Office announces that serious disturbances have taken place in Aligarh, United Provinces, which have arisen from the trial of a political agitator. The mob burned the police office, the post office and other buildings. Several were killed. The Commission is proceeding to Aligarh, where a detachment of armed police is being sent.

MADRAS STRIKE.

MEN ASSAULT EUROPEAN ENGINEER.

MADRAS, July 7th.
The industrial troubles as a result of the strike of cotton operatives continue. Two hundred persons assaulted a European engineer, and 1,000 workers at the Choolai Mills have joined the strikers.

NEW LONDON DOCK.

LARGEST PORT OF LONDON AUTHORITY UNDERTAKING.

LONDON, July 7th.
Their Majesties will open a new dock extending to the Victoria Albert system on July 28th. This is the largest work so far undertaken by the Port of London Authority, and will enable 30,000 tons to be berthed within 9 miles of the heart of the city. It provides a wet dock of 64 acres, of a depth of 33 feet, with fourteen berths for the largest steamers, also, a dry dock 75 feet long and capable of extension.

EARLIER CABLES.

BOLSHEVIKS AT STAMBOUL.

PLOT TO ASSASSINATE BRITISH COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

LONDON, July 6th.
In the House of Commons, at question time, Mr. Harmsworth stated that on June 29th the Commander-in-Chief at Constantinople arrested 32 undesirable, of whom 18 belonging to the Russian trade delegation, were deported the same day. General Harrington's action was necessitated by the discovery of a plot to start a revolution at Constantinople beginning with General Harrington's assassination. Mr. Harmsworth said that a note had been received from M. Krasin asking for an explanation. A reply was being considered, and Mr. Harmsworth deprecated further discussion, and promised to investigate.

CONCENTRATION OF MEDITERRANEAN FLEET.

MALTA, June 6th.
The continual movement of warships from Malta to the East is regarded as indicating that the situation at Constantinople is viewed with anxiety. Almost the whole of the Mediterranean Fleet is now concentrated upon, or is within easy reach of, Constantinople.

AUSTRALIANS V. LANCASHIRE.

GREGORY'S DEADLY BOWLING.

LONDON, July 6th.
At Manchester in dull, breezy weather before 14,000 people, Lancashire, on a perfect wicket, were dismissed for 82, making a poor display against the bowling of Gregory, who took 5 wickets for 41, and Hendry, who took 4 for 30. The Australians scored 104 for 6, Bardeley making 71, including 10 fours, but he gave three chances.

INTER-VARSITY RESULT.

Cambridge beat Oxford by an innings and 24 runs.

RAILWAYMEN'S CONFERENCE.

MR. THOMAS DISCUSSES PROSPECTS.

LONDON, July 6th.
Mr. J. H. Thomas, M.P., at the railwaymen's conference at Newcastle, said that they wanted peace in the railway service. He could not see any danger of a railway strike in August, but the directors must meet the men in a fair spirit.

TRIAL OF WAR CRIMINALS.

RESULT OF FIRST FRENCH CHARGES.

LANZIG, July 6th.
The first of the French list of war-crime cases has been concluded, General Stenger being acquitted of the charge of ordering the shooting of prisoners taken in battle.
Captain Crusius, charged with shooting prisoners, has been convicted of manslaughter, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment and the loss of the right to wear uniform.

AMSTERDAM-PARIS EXPRESS DISASTER.

SUSPICIOUS CIRCUMSTANCES.

BRUSSELS, July 6th.
Six people were killed and 25 injured through the derailing of the Amsterdam-Paris express, between Tubize and Braine-la-Comte. Inquiry indicates foul play, as bolts had been removed from the rails.

LATEST CABLES.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

M. BRIAND'S PROPOSAL.

PARIS, July 7th.
The newspapers state that M. Briand, read to the Senatorial Commission two telegrams in regard to the Banque Industrielle de Chine, firstly, assuring the French agents in the East of the solidarity of the French State with the great financial establishments, including the Banque Industrielle de Chine, and, secondly, asking the French Ambassador in London if support of high financial circles in London could be counted on to solve the difficulties of the bank.
The second telegram was sent on January 13th, but as the French Ambassador had just taken up new duties it was impossible for him to give the required information.
M. Briand indicated the probable constitution of a vast Consortium to take over the affairs of the Banque Industrielle de Chine.

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

FUTURE OF EGYPT TO BE DISCUSSED.

LONDON, July 7th.
The proceedings at the Empire Conference at Downing Street, yesterday afternoon, related entirely to Egypt. It was decided that the proposal for meeting Egyptian national aspirations and safeguarding Imperial interests, now being considered by the British Government, should be discussed in detail at a later date by the Dominions' Ministers and the representatives of India before the arrival of the Egyptian delegates.
The conference had met at the Treasury in the morning, and discussed for two hours German reparations and the allocation of German indemnities to the Dominions, India and the Crown Colonies. The Council had adjourned without arriving at a decision.

PROBLEM OF NAVAL DEFENCE.

LATER.
The naval defence of the Empire is now occupying the attention of the Imperial Conference. It is believed that the Conference has decided in favour of the principle of local defence. The discussions centre round the topics of mine-sweeping, wireless telegraphy, hydrography and oil tanks. The last-named topic has assumed a position of outstanding importance in view of the decided opinion of naval authorities that oil will replace coal as the driving power of the future.
Most of the questions have been referred to a sub-committee, under the chairmanship of Lord Lee, on which the Dominions will be represented, and which will have the advantage of the practical experience of Lord Bantley.

EARLIER CABLES.

MR. HUGHES ADVANCES CAUSE OF WIRELESS.

LONDON, July 7th.
The Imperial Conference discussed inter-Empire communications and decided to establish a committee, with Mr. Churchill as chairman, and representatives from Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and India to consider, in consultation with the Board of Trade, the Air Ministry and the Post Office, the question of the practical means available at present for the development of Imperial communication by sea, air, cable, and wireless, and to report as soon as possible.
The lengthiest of the speeches was by Mr. Hughes, who urged the need of the various parts of the Empire having constant speedy intercommunication with each other and also with Great Britain. He predicted that the day was not far distant when the Dominions' Premiers would be in constant wireless communication, and saw no alternative if real participation of the Dominions in Empire affairs were to be attained.
Mr. Hughes urged that greater attention should be paid to Imperial public opinion. "It will become the dominant factor in regard to the Empire's future," yet the columns of the British Press pitifully travestied the truth as regards conditions obtaining in all the Dominions. He admitted that the cause was due to the fact that every word cost from seven-and-sixpence to nine shillings. He outlined the wireless situation of the Empire and laid stress on the need for the complete modernisation of the system. He pointed out how America had flooded the world, especially the Far East, with propaganda news services.

Mr. Meighen (Canada), concurring as regards the paucity of news, drew attention to the fact that it was not that the news was not signalled but that the newspapers generally did not print Dominions cables. The Press was in the position of selling what goods were in chief demand.
Sir Thomas Smartt (South Africa) concurred that it was most difficult to suggest a remedy, but it was most important to find one.

ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

OFFICIAL OVERTURES TO UNITED STATES.

LONDON, July 6th.
A telegram from New York to the Philadelphia Public Ledger declares that official overtures have been made to America to join Great Britain and Japan in an agreement as regards the Pacific, and it is suggested that a tripartite agreement is receiving the most serious consideration of the United States Government.

SPANISH CABINET CRISIS.

MADRID, July 6th.

The Ministerial crisis has been settled. The old Cabinet remains, except that the Ministers of Finance and Justice have been superseded.

LATEST CABLES.

IRISH PEACE CONFERENCES.

GENERAL SMUTS TO REPORT TO THE KING.

LONDON, July 7th.
Sir James Craig, the Ulster Premier, and others concerned with the Irish situation are now conferring with General Smuts at the latter's headquarters in London. General Smuts, at the conclusion of the conference, will proceed to the Palace to report personally to His Majesty the King.

KING RECEIVES GENERAL SMUTS.

LATER.
His Majesty the King received General Smuts.

EARLIER CABLES.

MR. DE VALERA ASKS FOR NEUTRAL CHAIRMAN.

LONDON, July 6th.
General Smuts conferred with Mr. Lloyd George, Lord Birkenhead, Sir Hamar Greenwood, Mr. Balfour, and Mr. Shortt in London, this morning, on the Irish peace question. The papers state that Mr. De Valera is willing to attend a conference in London, provided that there be a neutral chairman, not Mr. Lloyd George.

GENERAL SMUTS' VIEWS.

LONDON, July 7th.
At a dinner to the members of the Imperial Conference in London, General Smuts declared that he found the people of Ireland divided into two classes—namely those in jail and those on the run. (Laughter.) He found himself in the latter category. (Laughter.) An Irishman had to admit that he could do it just as well as they. (Cheers.) General Smuts humorously related his unsuccessful pursuit by Pressmen from Exton in Dublin and back. He thought that the Irish question was soluble. (Loud cheers.) If there was a better atmosphere, if the parties were not actuated by ancient animosity, but showed more goodwill and a determination to wipe out what was really a stain upon the Empire. (Cheers.)

Although not over sanguine, he was hopeful that for the sake of the Empire, Ireland, and "this dear old country," the question would be solved and the Empire freed from the impasse in which it had found itself. The United Kingdom, he said, still existed a violation of the fundamental principles on which the Empire rested. (Cheers.) He believed that the problem could be solved, because he had seen it solved in his own country under circumstances not so bitter, but nevertheless, of the most difficult kind. The racial struggle went on in South Africa for a hundred years, but finally, in a spirit of large wisdom, of give-and-take and forbearance, the problem was solved, and to-day South Africa was one of the happiest countries in the British Empire. (Cheers.)

OBITUARY.

LONDON, July 6th.

The death is announced of Lord Balfour of Burleigh.

THE H. B. WARING CO.

"MERELY MARY ANN."

Much has been, and could be, written, of the all-round excellence of the Waring productions and the consistency of the acting which has gone with them. Nothing is left to chance; nothing is haphazard. The stage management, scarcely ever thought of, or mentioned, is in the present case, perfect, and adds its important quota to the general measure of success achieved. And this department has had to be perfect in the varying type of play which this Company has presented. "When is a Repertory not a Repertory?" asked the late Mr. Beerbohm Tree, and answered "When it's a success." Therefore, it can be said that the present week of Repertory is not a Repertory, because of its great success. It is interesting, by the way, to notice the name of Mr. Charles Quintermain, the leader of the Waring Co., mentioned in "The Improbable Man's" book of essays on his step-brother, the late Herbert Beerbohm Tree. In the first essay written by Mrs. Tree, there is a reference to a revival of "The School for Scandal" at His Majesty's Theatre, and to the "miraculous cast" which took part in it, and the name of Mr. Quintermain is mentioned as one of the few left to speak of "that happy and wonderful revival."

This is a perhaps unnecessary prelude to a notice of "Merely Mary Ann," which occupied the stage last evening. Israel Zangwill's novel of this name, entertained us all greatly some years ago. The tale of Mary Ann, the servant girl, and the Lodger is told with the unerring sureness and artistry of a great writer. It is a book one can recommend. Conjecture was rife as to how the story, or what part of it, would develop, and the ability of those concerned to get the necessary atmosphere across the footlights. The Waring Co. made the most of the few opportunities which Mr. Zangwill gives in the adaptation of his novel. The story as given on the stage is disappointingly thin. Not the acting though. In the title role, Miss Edith Smith gave a faithful portrait of Mary Ann, full of sentiment, full of the beauties of life as they appear to her in the narrow limit of her environment. Miss May Hallatt added to the portrayal of Rosie the landlady's daughter. Mr. H. B. Waring made a welcome appearance as Lancelotti, the composer, and was well supported by his colleagues.

The company appear to-night in "Mrs. Goring's Necktie," and close their brief season on Saturday with "Purse Strings."

RAILWAY CARS AND LOCOMOTIVES.

TENDERS OPENED AT PEKING.

PEKING, June 30th.

There were over one hundred people, Chinese, American, British, French, German, and Japanese gathered in the Auditorium of the Peking Bankers' Association, yesterday afternoon, from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m., to witness the opening before the public the tenders for different types of cars and locomotives invited by the Ministry of Communications and the Chinese Railway Car Loan Banking Group. Among these people, there were representatives of the Chinese Railway Car Loan Banking Group, Directors of different railroads, and representatives of thirty-six companies which sent in the tenders.

THE TENDERS.
The tenders in question are 30 locomotives of the Pacific type, 3 locomotives of the Mikado type, 6 locomotives of the 2-10-0 type, 11 locomotives of the 2-8-0 type, 11 steel covered wagons and 100 40-metric ton steel covered high side open wagons for the Peking-Hankow, Peking-Suiyuan, Tientsin-Pakow, and Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railways.

PROCEDURE AT THE OPENING.
The representatives from the Ministry of Communications and those from the Banking Group officiated at the tender-opening. Each tender was opened before the audience and its contents were read out for recording purposes. On account of limited time allowed, only the quotations for different articles as submitted by different tenders were read, and time of delivery and terms of payment specified in the tenders were not publicly announced, though all of which will be taken into consideration when a decision is to be made as to which tender the order should be placed.

EXAMINATION COMMITTEE.
All the tenders opened yesterday will be carefully examined to-day by a special Examination Committee of Eleven Members, five from the Banking Group and six from the Ministry of Communications, to be chosen this morning in the Bankers' Association. The Committee will finish their examination to-night, and the result of the examination will be announced Monday morning by a public notice to be posted in front of the Bankers' Association. It was announced yesterday that in examining the tenders to-day, everything mentioned in the tenders will be taken into consideration, and quotations quoted in different currency systems will be reduced into one currency unit according to yesterday's rate of exchange at Shanghai.

DISQUALIFIED TENDERS.
Two of the tenders were pronounced as disqualified in the meeting yesterday. One tender was submitted in through a telegram and not through the registered letter as specified in the regulations governing the submitting of tenders. This tender was sent from Hunan by the firm "Hunan Trading Corporation," a Chinese German trading company. Another tender that was pronounced disqualified was from a French firm, submitted through hand, not through mail, shortly after 4 p.m., yesterday, two hours after the tender-opening had started.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE.
The tender-opening yesterday was the first gathering of its kind in China. In the old days, when any of the Chinese railroads wished to purchase additional cars and locomotives, the deed was generally concluded through secret communications and private negotiations; and hence very often favoritism and corruption on both parties, particularly on the Chinese side, happened. But the present purchase presents a different phenomenon altogether. It provides an open chance for every firm that wishes to get the business so long it can quote the lowest price for the goods needed and meet all the requirements as specified in the regulations. It also stops all unnecessary corruptions and unbusinesslike practices. It is in these aspects that the tender-opening yesterday was considered by all as full of historical significance.—Peking News.

TYPHOON IN MANILA.

Mr. W. Freear, who arrived in the Colony yesterday, from Manila, had rather an unforgettable experience there when the typhoon struck the city. He was going in a carriage to the Manila Hotel, when suddenly he found himself in the midst of the typhoon. It was impossible for him to make much progress in the storm, as the horse could make no headway against the raging winds. The rain seemed to slash one on the face, like a whip. Mr. Freear said, and he and his friends with him in the carriage had a narrow escape from coming to grief, as the carriage was practically blown away, but a tree against which the carriage struck prevented it from turning over completely.

Mr. Freear saw a mighty tree uprooted and carried away, as if it were a whip of straw. All the posts supporting the electric light and telephone wires were laid low, and the Bandman Opera Co., which is now having crowded houses in Manila, was unable to give a performance on Monday night, much to the disappointment of the many people who had booked seats.

Mr. Freear said the typhoon was one of his worst experiences he ever had and Mr. Freear has, as the expression goes, travelled "come." Asked about his worst experience, Mr. Freear thought that a rain-storm in Africa easily took pride of place. He once saw in Africa little streams changed into roaring rivers in a trice.
By the way, Mr. Freear brought the news of the approaching visit of the Bandman Opera Company for a short season here. The company has had to curtail its season in Manila, in order to fulfil the engagement in Hongkong, and will give its first performance at the Theatre Royal on or about July 18th.

ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

A JAPANESE OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

JAPAN AND THE UNITED STATES.

The following official statement, issued by the Japanese Foreign Office, has been communicated to us by Mr. Ohmori, the Acting Japanese Consul-General in Hongkong:—

"A commencement has not yet been made with negotiations in respect of the continuation of the alliance between Great Britain and Japan. Yet work of propaganda appears already to have been set on foot with the object of misrepresenting the effect which the alliance is likely to produce upon the United States. By no stretch of imagination can it be honestly said that the alliance was ever designed or remotely intended as an instrument of hostility or even of defence against the United States. The Anglo-Japanese alliance in its history of nearly twenty years has twice been renewed. In each case the fundamental policy underlying it has remained unchanged. It aims permanently to preserve and to consolidate the general peace of the Far East. The original agreement of 1902 in line with that policy was designed to localize any war which might be forced upon either contracting party in defence of its defined interests or its vital security. It was made at a time when China was under the menace of foreign aggression and the United States, showing the utmost friendliness towards both parties to the alliance, viewed the compact with sympathy and approval.

In 1905, when the alliance was renewed and revised to meet the changed conditions that followed the Russo-Japanese war, no thought occurred to the statesmen of either country that the United States might possibly become the potential enemy of either, and for that reason, and that alone, no provision was inserted taking so remote a contingency into consideration. The Alliance was again revised in 1911 and Article 4 of that agreement contains the following provision: 'Should either high contracting party conclude a treaty of general arbitration with a third power, it is agreed that nothing in this agreement shall entail upon such contracting party an obligation to go to war with the power with whom such treaty of arbitration is in force.' That provision in its relation to the United States has often been made the subject of conflicting interpretations. To the practical mind, however, the circumstances which led up to its inclusion should at once suffice to remove all doubt as to its significance. That idea of revising the alliance in 1911 was conceived primarily with the object of facilitating the negotiations which were known to be then in progress between London and Washington for the conclusion of a general arbitration treaty.

Neither Japan nor Great Britain has ever contemplated under the alliance any *cum suis* *federis* prejudicial or inimical to the United States and any plan designed to remove the possibility of armed conflict between the United States and Great Britain was, of course, agreeable to Japan. It was in pursuance of this policy that the quoted provision of Article 4 was adopted. The same policy inspires Japan as strongly to-day as ever before. It has not in any degree been affected by the fact that the Anglo-American general arbitration treaty failed to secure the approval of the United States Senate. Nor is it practically necessary to carry on the legal analysis of the question as to whether or not the Peace Commission Treaty signed and ratified by the United States and Great Britain in 1914 should be continued as a general arbitration treaty within the meaning of Article 4 of the Anglo-Japanese agreement. For, apart from that question, it was already well understood at the time of negotiating the existing agreement that the alliance should in no case be directed against the United States.

In explanation of Japan's attitude, Count Uchida, the Japanese Foreign Minister, made the following statement to the Budget Committee of the Japanese House of Representatives on February 4th, 1921: 'So far as I understand, when Article 4 of the treaty (Anglo-Japanese) was inserted, the United States was specifically in mind, and, therefore, as practical matter the question whether the general arbitration treaty mentioned in Article 4 has been ratified by the United States or not makes no particular difference. In other words, looking at the matter from a broad point of view, we can safely say that already at the time of the conclusion of the treaty (Anglo-Japanese Alliance) it was understood that there should be no application of this treaty to the United States. Japan is naturally anxious to strengthen the tie of friendship and loyal co-operation between herself and the British Empire, which she regards as of the utmost importance to the stability of the Far East. At the same time it is firmly fixed determination of Japan to permit nothing to hamper her traditional relations of good understanding with the United States. She is satisfied that these two relations are in no way incompatible, but, on the contrary, are complementary and even essential to each other.

JAPAN AND CHINA.
Charges have sometimes been made that the Alliance tends to encourage aggressive design on the part of Japan in China. If this were the case, it would be contrary to the preamble of the agreement, which provides for the preservation of the common interests of all Powers in China by insuring the independence and integrity of the Chinese Empire and the principle of equal opportunities for the commerce and industry of all nations in China. Japan fully realizes that any such venture on aggression would be not only hopeless of

THE RICE TROUBLE AT SHANGHAI.

AN EXPLANATION BY THE SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

The objects of the new rice licences

which have caused a strike of the rice dealers in Shanghai may be gathered from the following letter written by the Secretary of the Municipal Council to the General Secretary of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce:—

SHANGHAI, June 24th, 1921.
SIR,—I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter of June 22nd on the subject of rice licences, and in reply to state that the Council notes with satisfaction your assurance that the Chiao Ku Rice Guild has been informed that no hardship whatever will be caused to peaceable and law-abiding rice dealers.

It is noted that the Guild now states that the rice shops cannot obtain sufficient stocks of rice because they are precluded from violating the Municipal regulations against hoarding and speculation, and it is therefore suggested that the licensing procedure be cancelled. To every public improvement there are opponents, on public or personal, on real or fanciful grounds, and the rice licensing procedure is no exception. It is impossible, however, to cancel any reasonable measures undertaken for the public good because it is feared that irresponsible people might abuse it. Rather is it requisite and desirable that the rice shops should co-operate with the Council in every way, and bring to light without delay any person in which abuse is committed by any person of these plain and simple conditions which are set forth on the licence.

In these conditions, there are but two which do not appear upon every licence in the Settlement, and are, therefore, special and peculiar to the rice shops. No. 3 requires that a correct stock record be kept so that the total quantity of grain available can at any time be ascertained. It is not intended to make the rice shops make periodical returns or to trouble them in any way, and there is no reason to suppose that after July 1st, the position of the rice shops will be any different from what it is now. The other condition, No. 4, requires that rice shops shall observe all regulations directed against hoarding or profiteering. There are no such regulations at the present time, and the Council trusts it will never be compelled to make them. But if a state of emergency were to arise, with popular tumult and disturbance, the shops are surely aware that while they would receive adequate protection, they would have to obey all special regulations, whether licensed or not. Therefore, Condition No. 6 adds nothing and takes away nothing, to the Council's existing regulations, and is merely stated on the licence for regularity of procedure.

I may add for your information that there is no present necessity for visits to rice shops by representatives of the Health Office. The latter have neither the requisite number of staff available, nor, in the case of uncooked rice, is there apparent need for such supervision.

Briefly then, the position is this, that the Police will from time to time ascertain whether each shop has a licence. If such is the case no further action will ordinarily be taken. When however, the Council requires to be in possession of information as to the quantity of rice available, the official authorized will be empowered to make the requisite enquiry. I need hardly remind you, however, that the six big Guilds you mention, of their own accord, should be able to obtain correct information as to the quantity of rice, the Commission of Police would doubtless readily accept their statement, so that the occasions upon which it would be necessary to take the trouble to visit each rice shop would be very infrequent, while in the case of the small shops, it would probably not be necessary to control them at all. At the same time the powers of the officers concerned in the matter must be made so plain that there can at no time be cause for misunderstanding in the slightest degree.

These then are the details as to the manner in which the licensing is expected to work, and it is not for me to suppose that, except for the obligation to keep books and pay \$1 per half-year for registration, that any rice shop will be more troubled by licensing than it is at present.

I am to add, for the information of all concerned, that, while the Council will not refrain from putting into force those licensing measures which are undertaken for the public good, on account of the short-sighted opposition of ignorant and foolish persons, it is at all times ready to redress grievances, and if therefore, within three months, any rice shop owners consider that they are causing hardship by reason of the licensing procedure, the Council is willing to give their representations its careful and sympathetic consideration.

Since, therefore, certain of the rice shops have enlisted your assistance in making their representations, this reply accordingly is made to you direct, and I have to express the Council's expectation that, in accordance with those excellent traditions of close co-operation and maintenance of harmony, which have always characterized the relations between the Council and yourselves, you will take such steps as are necessary to remove all misapprehension and assure the concerned of the Council's watchful care over all engaged in the legitimate furtherance of trade in the Settlement.

attainment but destructive of her own security and welfare. She sincerely wishes for China early and stable government. She desires to cultivate relations with that country along the path of mutual respect and helpfulness. Her vast commercial interests alone, even were there no other consideration involved, point unmistakably to the wisdom of such a policy. This is the basic principle of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. The influence of the Alliance has been to no single instance exercised in an adverse direction."

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A GOLF FALLACY.
THE OVERLAPPING GRIP.

Much has been written for and against the overlapping grip, but a correspondent writing to the *Times* puts the case against it briefly, and in a manner which hardly admits of argument.

He says, The "overlapping" grip, it may be said, was introduced by Harry Vardon and John Henry Taylor, although I have heard that Mr. John E. Laidlay always played with it. I have never asked him if this is so, but my recollections of him in his days of prowess are that he did not, except perhaps for short matches shots.

Harry Vardon and Taylor revolutionised golf, inasmuch as they discarded the orthodox "St. Andrew's swing" and adopted what is now described as the punch, and, because they happened to fancy this particular grip, golfers, as a body, rushed to adopt it, fondly imagining that by so doing they would become a Vardon, Taylor, or Braid. I should estimate the loss of control by the use of this grip over the palm grip as not less than 30 per cent., this being especially the case in iron play, where absolute control is essential. I am, myself, possessed of an average hand and wrist, and have for a number of years more than acquitted with this grip, with the object of convincing myself either of its merits or demerits; and I am bound to admit that I have failed to find anything in its favour, and am further convinced that few amateurs have the power to use it, except to the detriment of their game. I have found this grip to particularly fail in iron play, where more power and more control is necessary than with wood. I think I may describe the iron shot as a punch off the wrist and forearm. To accomplish this successfully a considerable amount of reserve power is a necessity. The bulk of players, using this grip, have no reserve power; in fact, for a long shot many are short of it, that is if the shot is to be correctly played. As a consequence, they instinctively introduce the body to supply the power which they lack, with results which are well-known to every golfer.

Now, to sum up. What has this grip produced in the line of amateur golfers, for after all this is the crux of the situation: are they better or worse than those of 20 years ago? I do not think I shall be contradicted if I assert that they are worse. Have we a John Ball, a Freddy Tait, a Harold Hilton, a Johnnie Laidlay, or a Horace Hutchinson, the latter in his earlier days a great exponent of the game and most attractive to watch? All or any of these players could at all times be relied upon to give a good account of himself in any company, being constantly well up in the Open Championship.

SEX DETERMINATION.

A paper on sex determination was read at the Royal Institute recently, by Professor W. Bateson, who said that one of the chief advances of recent genetical research related to the determination of sex, the nature of which was now fairly clear. By breeding experiments conducted on Mendelian lines, it had now been proved that sex was determined by one or other of the two cells which united in fertilisation. The heredity of sex was not essentially distinct from that of colour or any attribute. In the case of birds and moths, the eggs were of two kinds, destined to produce either females or males. In "man, flies, and certain worms" sex depended on the differentiation of male cell. Sometimes it was possible to distinguish the cells with these different potentialities microscopically, but commonly the proof was obtained by tracing the descent of some characteristic linked up with sex. After fertilisation the actual sex could not usually be controlled. Twins, arising by the division of one fertilised egg, were of the same sex. Recent work had shown that in some animals the secondary sexual course could be modified in various ways. In cattle the presence of a male twin together with a female could so alter the female that it became sterile, being known to farmers as a "freemartin." By various methods of interference, such as hybridisation, changes of temperature, etc., striking alteration in the proportion of sex could be brought about in special cases, but there was no reason as yet to suppose that any interference of this sort was practicable in regard to man, or the domesticated animals.

LANGUAGE OF THE FUTURE.
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BRITISH TRADE WITH RUSSIA.

INSTRUCTIONS TO PEOPLE'S COMMISSARIATS.

Moscow, May 15th.

The following is a decree of the Soviet Government designed to put into effect the various provisions of the Anglo-Russian Trade Agreement:

In connection with the signing of the Trade Agreement between the Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic and Great Britain on March 18th, the Council of People's Commissars has decided:

INSTRUCTIONS TO PEOPLE'S COMMISSARIAT OF NAVAL AFFAIRS.

(A) To instruct the People's Commissariat of Naval Affairs:

1.—To consider as ports, open to foreign commercial vessels the White Sea ports, Murmansk, Sevastopol, Feodosia and Novorossiysk, and likewise, after the channels have been freed from mines, in the Baltic Sea, Kronstadt, and in the Sea of Azov, Genichesk, Mariupol and Rostov.

2.—To clear at once from mines and mark with buoys and naval signs the routes to the ports of Kronstadt, first by the coast channel, the same with respect to the routes of Murmansk, Genichesk and Rostov, and to clear the mines from the entrance to the Sea of Azov.

3.—To arrange for meeting and conveying ships to these ports and to publish rules for vessels approaching the ports and for the reception of arriving vessels.

4.—To present to the People's Commissariat of Foreign Affairs a questionnaire covering the information necessary for our drawing activities, which the British Government, according to Article 3, paragraph 2, of the agreement, agrees to communicate to the Russian Government, namely, information about mines laid by British vessels and by vessels of the Grand Fleet and others in the zones of approach to Russian ports, and also information as to the channels and mine fields and the degree of security of navigation in the various sea areas, so far as this information is at the disposal of the British Government.

5.—To present to the People's Commissariat of Foreign Affairs information regarding the mine fields laid during the world war in the open sea outside territorial waters, which shall for this purpose be considered, as extending ten miles from shore, with the exception of the mine fields in sea areas essential to the defence of our shore, in which areas the zone, which foreign ships must not cross shall be accurately indicated.

INSTRUCTIONS TO PEOPLE'S COMMISSARIAT OF THE INTERIOR.

(B) To instruct the People's Commissariat of the Interior:

1.—To adopt the necessary measures for the immediate repatriation of British subjects who have not yet left Russia and who submit the necessary declarations, and to give to the proper administrative departments, the necessary instructions and rules for this purpose.

2.—To make, in co-operation with the respective People's Commissariats, rules for establishing the personal prerogatives of the official agents of the British Government who may enter Russia according to Article 5 of the agreement, which prerogatives are guaranteed by said Article; and also to make the rules for the relations between these agents and the organs of the Soviet power, in accordance with the same Article 5, and likewise to adopt measures for the exact observance of these rules by the local authorities.

3.—To make, in co-operation with the respective People's Commissariats, rules to exempt goods of British origin from requisition, in Soviet Russia, as provided for by the trade agreement.

4.—In pursuance of Articles 1, 4 and 6 of the British agreement, to issue in conjunction with the respective People's Commissariats, circulars of instruction to the local authorities, explaining the provisions to be made, within the limits of existing legislation, for the privileges, rights and facilities to be extended to British commercial vessels and British subjects entering Russian harbours or admitted into Russian territory for the purpose of conducting commerce and likewise explaining the rules to be observed in exempting such British subjects from public services and taxes, and for their free egress.

5.—To make rules for the sojourn of British citizens on Russian territory, fixing in co-operation with the respective departments, the areas and localities to which access shall be limited for such British citizens.

6.—To make in conjunction with the People's Commissariat of Foreign Trade, the conditions and rules for visas on documents issued or certified by the authorities for the purpose of carrying out trade relations between the two countries.

INSTRUCTION TO PEOPLE'S COMMISSARIAT OF FOREIGN TRADE.

(C) To instruct the People's Commissariat of Foreign Trade:

1.—To revoke the prohibitions against the shipment of goods to Great Britain.

2.—To adopt, in co-operation with the respective People's Commissariats, all necessary measures for facilitating the resumption of trade with Great Britain, by making arrangements in ports, warehouses, custom houses, and with the exportation services for the collection and sorting of raw materials and other commodities of export required by Britain.

3.—To adopt measures for the immediate organization of Russian trade representation in Great Britain.

4.—To make, in co-operation with the respective People's Commissariats, rules carrying out Article 4, paragraph 5, of the British agreement regarding the facilities to be accorded British citizens for the possession of articles of household and personal use.

INSTRUCTIONS TO PEOPLE'S COMMISSARIAT OF POST AND TELEGRAPH.

(D) To instruct the People's Commissariat of Post and Telegraph: to adopt, supplementary to the measures already in force, further measures to give effect to Article 4, paragraphs 3 and 4, and Article 5, paragraphs 2 and 3, and Article 7 of the British agreement.

INSTRUCTIONS TO BOARD OF PUBLIC ECONOMY.

(E) To instruct the Governing Board (Presidium) of the Supreme Council of Public Economy, pursuant to paragraph 2 of the declaration of claims annexed to the agreement, to adopt the necessary measures for determining the quality and proportion of goods belonging to British citizens taken under control by the Soviet Government.

INSTRUCTIONS TO OTHER PEOPLE'S COMMISSARIATS.

(F) To direct all the People's Commissariats to submit to the Council of People's Commissars drafts of measures in addition to those set forth above which may be necessary for the successful carrying out of the Trade Agreement but which are outside the jurisdiction of the respective Commissariats.

(Sd.) Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars,

V. ULIANOV (LENIN).

Director of Affairs of the Council of People's Commissars,

N. GOBURNOV.

L. FOTTEVA, Secretary.

—Rogin Agency.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

The following unclaimed telegrams are lying in the Great Northern Telegraph Company's office at Hongkong:

Address	From
Kwong Sang Chong	Taipei
Dai Loy	Shanghai
Leong Wong How, 11, Hing	Shanghai
Horn Road	Shanghai
Kwan Sang Tong, Chung	Shanghai
Kwok S rest, Central	Shanghai
Sawkhong, 82, Des Voeux	Shanghai
Yat Lai Chan	Amoy
Lingsiem, 8, Caine Road	Shanghai
Yu Woo Cheng	Shanghai

The following is a list of unclaimed telegrams lying in the Eastern Extension, Australasia and China Telegraph Company's office at Hongkong:

Address	From
Chilco	Macao
Corrales Isrole, Peak Hotel Anticoli	London
Helen Let, Passenger Agent London, P.O.	London
Lebris Kleist	Nice

re-transmitted from Singapore

WEATHER REPORT.

July 27th, at 5.35.—Local signal No. 4 lowered.

July 27th, at 11.55.—Warning to Hongkong, Coast Ports, &c.—A severe typhoon within 60 miles of Lat. 20 deg. N., and Long. 103 deg. E., moving W.N.W.

July 27th, at 11.58.—Pressure has increased slightly at Hongkong, and decreased moderately at Haiphong. It is nearly stationary at other reporting stations.

At 6 a.m. this morning the typhoon was near the centre of the Gulf of Tongking, moving W.N.W.

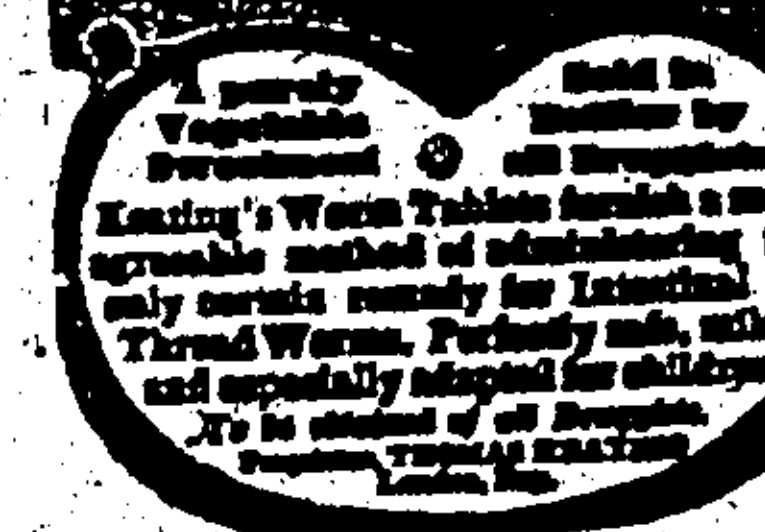
Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 1.8 inches. Total since January, 55.4 inches against an average of 41.87 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:

District	Forecast
Hongkong to Gap Rock	(S.E. winds, moderate; fair.
Formosa Channel	East winds, fresh.

South coast of China between (The same as Hongkong and Lamock) No. 1.

South coast of China between Easterly gale, Hongkong and Hainan moderating.

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS

1022

CHAPOTEAUT'S MORRHUOL

Superior to Emulsions or Cod Liver Oil.
Each tiny Morrhual capsule represents the medicinal value of a teaspoonful of oil.
Recommended at the Paris Academy of Medicine, for loss of appetite and flesh, to patients with consumptive tendencies.
Sold in bottles of 100 Capsules, and by all Chemists.

INDO-CHINA

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SAILINGS, SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

Destination	Ship	Date	Time
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	8th July	5 p.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"CHOHSANG"	10th July	10 a.m.
SHANGHAI and KOBE	"KUMSANG"	10th July	Noon
SHANGHAI	"LOKSANG"	11th July	Noon
HAIPHONG via SWATOW	"LESSANG"	12th July	8 a.m.
BANGKOK via SWATOW	"HAMSANG"	12th July	Noon
SANDAKAN	"NAMSANG"	12th July	3 p.m.
SEAHAT & JALUTTA	"NAMSANG"	12th July	Noon
SEAHAT & TANGAT via SWATOW	"WASHING"	13th July	Noon

CALCUTTA LINE.—This Line affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore; returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai. All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Lights and Fans and carry a fully-qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days, between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Haiphong when indicated.

BURMESE LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

TRIESTE LINE.—A regular service is run from March to November between Hongkong and Trieste, calling at Weihaiwei and Cebu.

RANGOON LINE.—A weekly service is provided between Hongkong and Rangoon, via Swatow, by four steamers fitted with up-to-date passenger accommodation.

CALCUTTA LINE.

S.S. "NAMSANG" will be despatched on or about
Tuesday, 12th July, at 3 p.m., for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA

Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, PORT SWET-
TENHAM, MADRAS and DUTCH EAST INDIES.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

GENERAL MANAGERS.

TELEPHONE No. 215.

GLEN AND SHIRE

Joint Service of Steamers.

U.K.—STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN SERVICE.

OUTWARDS.

Vessel	Due Hongkong
S.S. "GLENSHANE"	11th July
M.V. "GLENAVOY"	23rd July

HOMEWARDS.

Vessel	Leaves Hongkong	Discharges
M.V. "GLENAVOY"	20th July	GUANG, LONDON & HAMBURG.
M.V. "GLENSHANE"	25th July	LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG.
M.V. "GLENAVOY"	31st Aug.	GLASGOW, LONDON & ROTTERDAM.
M.V. "GLENAVOY"	26th Sept.	GLASGOW & ROTTERDAM.

Movements are subject to change without notice.

For freight or further particulars please apply to—

Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

The Glen Line, Ltd., AGENTS.

Tel. No. 11, 12, 13, 23, and 2304.

Cable Address: Kawasaki, Kobe.
Kawakita, A.B.C. 5th Ed.
and Scott's Codes.
Telephone: Sansenzu
3844, 3933.

KAWASAKI KISEN KAISHA

(KAWASAKI STEAMSHIP CO.)

CAPITAL PAID-UP ¥20,000,000

President: Mr. Y. KAWASAKI

Vice-President: Mr. K. MATSUOKA

Managing Director: Mr. MATSUYAMA

The Company has on hand a Large Number of

NEW CARGO STEAMERS

ALWAYS READY FOR

CHARTERS of all descriptions.

The following are comprised in the Company's Fleet:—

Eleven steamers of 9,100 tons each deadweight.

And under the Company's Management:—

Twenty steamers of about 9,100 tons deadweight each.

Two steamers of about 6,400 tons deadweight each.

(Belonging to the Kawasaki Dockyard Co., Ltd.)

For Charter Rates and all other particulars apply to the

KAWASAKI KISEN KAISHA.

No. 8, Bunko, Kobe.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS

July 6th.
City of Norwich, British str., 1,346 tons, Capt. W. Myles, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—Bank Line.
Kaiyo Maru, Japanese str., 2,015 tons, Capt. S. Nomura, from Keelung and Amoy, with coal.—O.S.K.
Kumung, British str., 3,637 tons, Capt. T. Grant, from Calcutta, with a general cargo.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Tjilajung, Dutch str., 2,740 tons, Capt. O. Weide, from Sourabaya, with a general cargo.—J.C.J.L.
 July 7th.
Arcturus, American str., 3,316 tons, Capt. Capt. Matthews, from Whampoa, in ballast.—Struthers & Dixon.
Empress of Japan, British str., 3,030 tons, Capt. A. V. Lovegrove, from Vancouver, with a general cargo.—C.P.O.S.
Gregory, British str., Capt. B. N. Williams, from Calcutta and Singapore, with a general cargo.—MacKinnon, Mackenzie & Co.
Kashima Maru, Japanese str., 6,120 tons, Capt. K. Itano, from Seattle and Manila, with a general cargo.—N.Y.K.
Kishikuni, British str., 1,229 tons, Capt. Handling, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—B. & S.
Mishima Maru, Japanese str., 4,916 tons, Capt. K. Okamoto, from London and Singapore, with a general cargo.—N.Y.K.
Taketoyo Maru, Japanese str., 4,330 tons, Capt. S. Akiyoshi, from Moji, with a general cargo.—N.Y.K.
Tsuyama Maru, Japanese str., 4,200 tons, Capt. T. Sonoyama, from Dairen, with a general cargo.—N.Y.K.
Yanagihara, British str., 1,216 tons, Capt. G. Byers, from Shanghai and Swatow, with a general cargo.—B. & S.

CLEARANCES

July 7th.
Arcturus, for Manila.
Changchow, for Swatow.
Halerie, for Shanghai.
Hok Canton, for K. C. Wan.
Hydrangea, for Swatow.
Kishikuni, for Canton.
Kuwait, for Tourane.
Mohon, for Haiphong.
Pauler, for K. C. Wan.
Suehour, for Amoy.
Tjilajung, for Swatow.
Tsuyama, for Saigon.
Tsuyama Maru, for Singapore.
Yanagihara, for Canton.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS

The R.M.S. *Empress of Asia* arrived at Nagasaki on July 7th, at 7 a.m., was to leave there at 3 p.m., and is due at Shanghai to-day, at 2 p.m.
 The P. & O. Co.'s s.s. *Kalyan* left Singapore for this port on the 6th inst., at noon, and is due here on the 11th inst., at about 7 a.m.

VESSELS EXPECTED

Acanthus (Blue Funnel), due August 7th.
Bolton Castle (Barber line), from New York, due end of July.
Cydrops (Blue Funnel), due July 10th.
Dileura (P. & O.), due July 8th, at about 7 a.m.
Empress of Asia, due July 14th.
Elpenor (Blue Funnel), due August 21st.
Empress of Asia (R.M.S.), due July 14th, at 7 a.m.
Eurydamas (Blue Funnel line), due to-day.
Glaucus (Blue Funnel), due August 14th.
Halerie (American & Oriental), from New York, due beginning of July.
Ningchow (Blue Funnel), due August 10th.
Sado Maru (N.Y.K.), due July 21st.
Tamba Maru (N.Y.K.), due July 11th.
Teiresias (Blue Funnel line), due July 10th.
Totomi Maru (N.Y.K.), from Japan, due July 9th.

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE.

S.S. "TEIRESIAS"

will be despatched for Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama at Noon on MONDAY 11th July.

Excellent first class passenger accommodation.

For further particulars apply to—

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 Agents.

THE EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.,

COPENHAGEN.

The M.S. "PERU"

will be leaving for ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG, COPENHAGEN and other SCANDINAVIAN PORTS about

30th July.

Further sailings:—

M/S. "Africa" ... Aug/Sept
 M/S. "Malaya" ... Oct/Nov.
 M/S. "Panama" ... December.

For further particulars please apply to—

MANNERS & BACKHOUSE, LTD.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS

Per s.s. *Kumung*, on July 6th.—Mrs. Pearce, Miss Pearce and Mrs. Fraser.
 Per R.M.S. *Empress of Japan*, on July 7th.—Mr. A. M. Anderson, Mr. W. R. Augur, Mr. G. A. Benson, Mr. E. Des Vaux, Mr. C. N. Dall, Mrs. S. Elias, Mr. R. A. Foulks, Mr. Mrs. and Miss Isaac, Miss K. Logan, Mr. A. C. Loftis, Mr. W. A. Stephens, Mr. R. Weustoff, Mr. John Fiske, Mr. C. G. Patterson, Mr. H. Austin, Messrs. H. A. S. and R. H. S. Alves, Mr. and Mrs. Ballerand, Mr. B. Christiansen, Mr. C. H. Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. Duffield, Messrs. J. H. and E. J. Figueroa, Mrs. L. B. Kean, Karelle, Mr. C. Y. Lee, Miss Margaret, Mr. Mrs. and Miss Swire, Mr. H. A. Wiley, Mr. and Mrs. F. Keane.

DEPARTURES

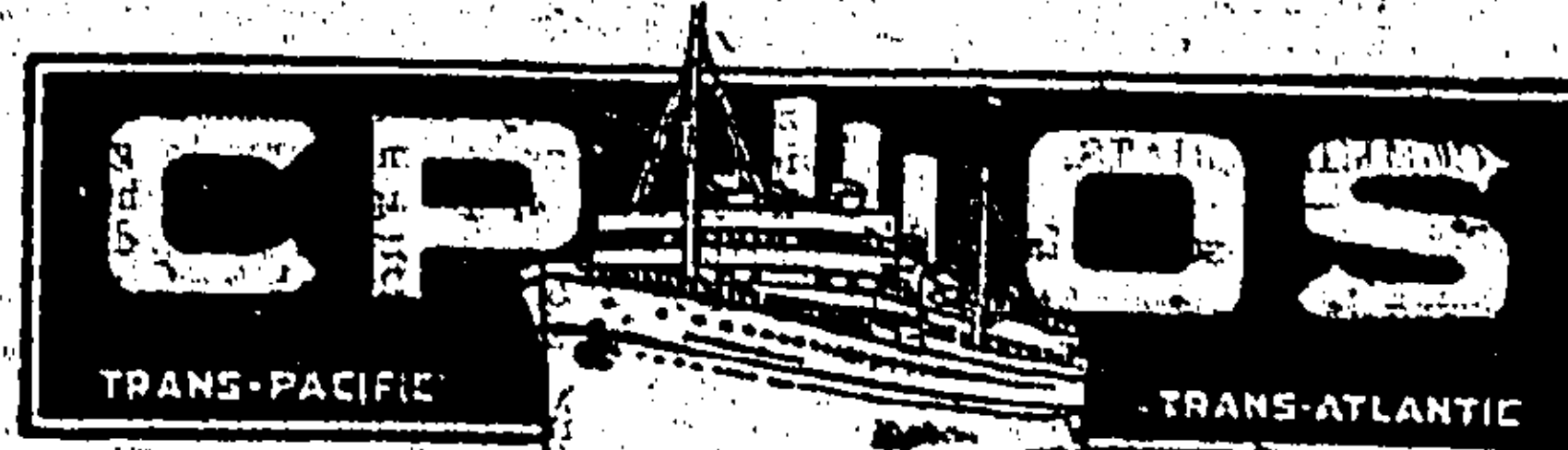
Per s.s. *Golden State*, on July 8th.—For San Francisco, Mr. V. Bernard, Mr. C. O. Bohannon, Dr. and Mrs. J. W. Creighton and family, Mrs. L. M. Cook, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Deering, Mr. G. L. Dunning, Miss A. Dodge, Mr. H. T. Edwards, Miss A. Evans, Rev. and Mrs. C. O. Funk and family, Mrs. B. Hughes, Mr. R. R. Hind, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Joy, Mr. M. L. Kemper, Mrs. C. T. Lewis, Miss H. Lewis, Miss R. Lewis, Miss M. Lopez, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Miller, Miss H. Moorhead, Mr. and Mrs. Hugo Miller, Mr. R. C. Morton, Mrs. A. McMahon, Mr. J. A. McAtter, Miss A. Pike, Mr. and Mrs. B. Rowland, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Rowell and family, Miss R. Sperry, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Thompson and family, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Wilcox, Mr. A. C. Weigel, Mr. and Mrs. A. Wittenberg, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Warner, For Honolulu, Mrs. A. J. Levin, For Yokohama, Dr. and Mrs. J. C. Hoag, For Kobe, Mr. P. R. Byrne, Mr. J. Kozumi, For Shanghai, Mrs. F. M. Y. Botelho, Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Bignaz, Mr. and Mrs. B. de Britto, Miss C. Castro, Master J. Cabral, Master L. Cabral, Master A. Cabral, Master E. de Carvalho, Miss E. Carvalho, Mr. C. Castro, Mrs. J. R. Capell, Miss D. Capell, Master R. Capell, Mrs. H. J. Collis, Mr. D. F. Fletcher, Mr. E. Farrell, Mr. C. Fritz, Mrs. J. Gibson, Master J. Herz, Miss G. Harlowe, Mr. A. Heine, Mr. W. B. Kennett, Mr. E. S. Mercey, Miss G. McKinney, Mr. C. J. McKnight, Mrs. C. Green Ozorio, Mrs. O. Patterson, Mr. E. S. Picken, Mr. J. G. Ritchie, Mr. F. de L. Reis, Mr. M. Tevotidale, Miss M. Wilks, Mr. and Mrs. V. Yvanovich, Mr. H. S. King.

CHANGES IN COMMAND OF "EMPRESS" LINERS.

As a result of the addition of two big passenger boats—the *Empress of Canada* and *Empress of China*—to the present C.P.O.S. Pacific fleet, some changes in the commands have been announced.
 Capt. W. Dixon Hoppercraft, R.N.R., R.D., Commander of the *Empress of Japan*, takes command of the *Empress of Russia*, in succession to Captain Robinson, R.N.R., who will proceed to England to bring out the new *Empress of Canada*.
 On arrival at Yokohama of the *Empress of Japan*, Capt. Hoppercraft disembarked, and the command was taken by Capt. Lovegrove, D.S.O., R.N.R., who has been Chief Officer on this boat for some years and for a couple of voyages was Staff Captain of the *Empress of Russia*.
 Capt. Hoppercraft was to command the *Empress of Russia* from Yokohama and Capt. Robinson was to travel on the same boat to Vancouver, en route to England, to take charge of the new liner.
 Capt. Hoskin, commander of the *Monteagle*, has been promoted to the command of the *Empress of China*.

ON SALE

HONGKONG HANSAID REPORTS of the MEETING of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the session 1921.
 Revised by the Members
 PRICE DAILY PRESS ... \$5.



HOME VIA CANADA

Hongkong to England

via Shanghai, Nagasaki, (Mop), Kobe, Yokohama, Vancouver & Montreal.

Pacific Steamer	From Hongkong	Due Vancouver	Atlantic Steamer	From Canada	Due Liverpool
E. Japan	July 13	Aug. 3	E. France	Aug. 13	Aug. 16
E. Asia	July 21	Aug. 8	E. France	Aug. 13	Aug. 19
E. Russia	Aug. 18	Sept. 5	E. Britain	Sept. 10	Sept. 16
Monteagle	Aug. 23	Sept. 10	E. Britain	Sept. 10	Sept. 16
E. Asia	Sept. 15	Oct. 3	E. France	Oct. 13	Oct. 25
E. Japan	Sept. 20	Oct. 11	E. France	Oct. 13	Oct. 25
E. Russia	Oct. 13	Oct. 31	Victorian	Nov. 11	Nov. 20
Monteagle	Oct. 26	Nov. 19	E. Britain	Nov. 26	Dec. 4

Other Atlantic sailings every few days to Liverpool, London, Southampton, Glasgow, Antwerp & Havre.
 Allotment of accommodation on these steamers is held in Hongkong. Through reservations made and tickets issued here. Early reservation necessary.

Three Transcontinental Trains Daily.
 Standard Sleeping Cars, Compartments & Drawing Rooms.

Canadian Pacific Hotels at Victoria, Vancouver, in the Rockies, Calgary, Winnipeg, Montreal and Quebec.

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PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

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For SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU; and for BALTIMORE via LOS ANGELES, MANZANILLO, SAN JOSE LA LIBERTAD, CORINTO, BALBOA, CRISTOBAL, KINGSTON & HAVANA.

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Hotel Mansions, Hongkong.

Cable Address "SOLANO"

1929

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MANAGING AGENTS, U.S. SHIPPING BOARD.

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For SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU AMERICAN STEAMERS

SHANGHAI-CALCUTTA SERVICE

Freight Only

MANILA-EAST-INDIA SERVICE

Freight and Passenger.

SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, MANILA, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, CALCUTTA & COLOMBO.

Monthly Sailings.

ROUND THE WORLD SERVICE

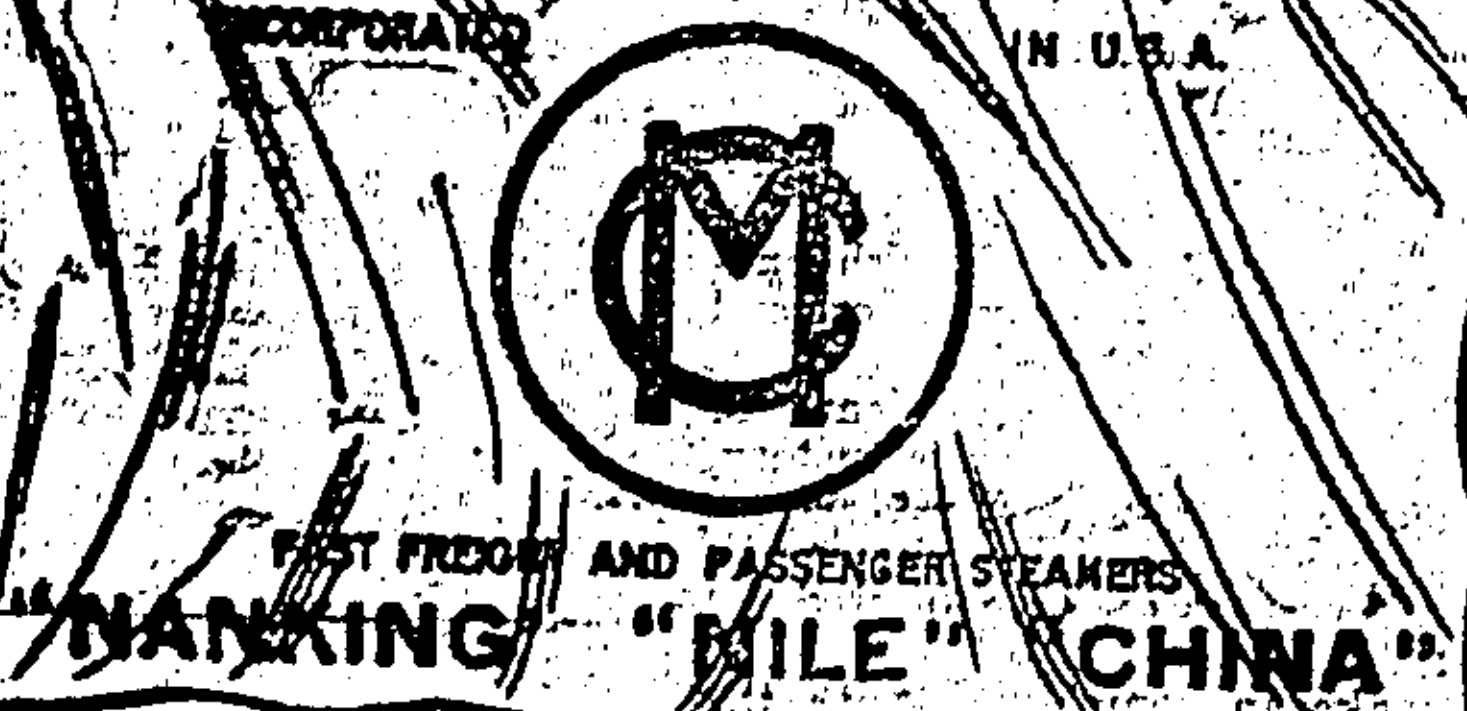
Freight Only, Monthly Sailing

San Francisco to Yokohama, Kobe, Dairen, Tientsin, Shanghai, Manila, Saigon, Singapore, Calcutta, Colombo, Bombay, Alexandria, Bizerta, Marseilles, Barcelona, the de Baltimore, Norfolk, Cristobal, Los Angeles and San Francisco.

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AN UNEQUALLED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE.

HONGKONG to SAN FRANCISCO

via Shanghai, Japan Ports and Honolulu
 s.s. "NANKING" s.s. "NILE" s.s. "CHINA"
 Sept 9th July 15th Aug 9th

HONGKONG to MANILA

s.s. "NANKING" Aug. 30th

HONGKONG to SINGAPORE

s.s. "NILE" s.s. "CHINA"
 Sept 16th July 22nd

FAST FREIGHT SERVICE

Through Bills of Lading issued to all points in United States & Canada also
 Cargo carried on Through Bills of Lading for transshipment at San Francisco to weekly sailings for principal Atlantic Ports.

C. T. SURRIDGE, FREIGHT & PASSENGER AGENTS,
 PRINCE'S BUILDING, ICE HOUSE STREET,
 TELEPHONE: PASSENGER DEPT. TEL. FREIGHT DEPT. & AGENTS.
 No. 1934. No. 2161.

T. K. K. TOYO KISEN KAISHA

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU
 "THE PATHWAY OF THE SUN"

STEAMERS	TONS	LEAVE HONGKONG
SHINYO MARU	22,000	July 16th
PERIA MARU	20,000	July 30th, at 10.30 a.m.
TAIYO MARU	20,000	Aug. 12th
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	Aug. 27th
TENYO MARU	20,000	Sept. 9th
KOREA MARU	20,000	Sept. 20th

* Omitting call at Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO

VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, HILO, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SANTA CRUZ, BALBOA, OALLAO, MOLLENDU, ARIKA & IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDIAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

STEAMERS	TONS	LEAVE HONGKONG
CHUYO MARU	16,500	July 26th
GIROYO MARU	16,500	Aug. 16th

* Cargo only. For full information regarding passengers freight and sailings, apply to—

Y. TSUTSUMI, MANAGER.

King's Building. Tel. Nos. 2374 & 2375.

Agents at Canton:

Messrs. T. E. GRIFFITH, LTD.

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STRUTHERS & DIXON, Inc.

GREEN STAR LINE.

Operating Far Eastern services for account of the UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD.

To MANILA 15th July
 To LOS ANGELES & SAN FRANCISCO (via HONOLULU) 15th July
 To VANCOUVER & SEATTLE (via MANILA) 20th Aug.
 * Also cargo accepted for Transshipment at San Francisco and/or Seattle for weekly sailings to
 NEW ORLEANS, SAVANNAH, NORFOLK, BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, BOSTON.

Through Bills of Lading issued to all U.S. & Canadian Overland Common Points.
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JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE BETWEEN JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMERS	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE ON OR ABOUT	FOR
TJISALAK	SHANGHAI/JAPAN	14th July	18th July	JAVA
TJILEBOET	JAVA	16th July	20th July	JAPAN
TJILIWONG	JAVA	13th July	—	—

* Wireless Telegraphy.
 The Steamers are fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers. All steamers carry a fully qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands India and Australia.
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(United Netherlands Navigation Company)

HOLLAND-OOST AZIE LIJN

(Holland East Asia Line)

(Members of the Straits, China and Japan Conferences).

Regular monthly service between

JAPAN PORTS, SHANGHAI, HONGKONG AND

MANILA

AND

AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG

AND BREMEN

Sailings subject to alterations.

Steamers	Loading	For	Sailing on or about
"BRIELLE"	July	ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG	20th July
"RADJA"	Aug.	AMSTERDAM & HAMBURG	15th Aug.
"TJIMANOR"	Sept.	ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG	15th Sept.
"ALDERAMIN"	Oct.	AMSTERDAM & HAMBURG	15th Oct.

For full particulars please apply to—

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

General Agents.

Tel. No. 1674

York Building.

PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE

Regular Sailings to Boston and/or New York by fast freight steamers



For BOSTON

and/or

NEW YORK

S.S. "CELTIC PRINCE" ... 10th Aug. (via Suez).

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 St. George's Building

Telephone 3165.
 Telegrams "Farruprice"

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AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE

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ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.
INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH & CAPE TOWN direct or with transshipment at CALCUTTA and/or COLOMBO

For particulars apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
Managing Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.

JAPAN CHINA & STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT.

LONDON, GLASGOW, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

or to REISS & Co. CANTON.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
General Agents.

NEW YORK DIRECT

Joint Service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD., AND CHINA MUTUAL S.N. CO., LTD.

AND
AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

"CITY OF NORWICH" ... via Suez Canal ... 9th July

* Calls at Boston

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.
Subject to change without notice.For freight and particulars apply to—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, or THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG,
HONGKONG AND CANTON; REISS & Co., CANTON.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

For	Steamer	To Sail
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"CHANGCHOW"	On 8th July, 10 A.M.
AMOI, MANILA, CEBU & LONG	"LINAN"	On 9th July, 2 P.M.
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"KIUKIANG"	On 9th July, 2 P.M.
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"YINGCHOW"	On 10th July, 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI & HANGKOW	"CHUBAN"	On 12th July, 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI & FUKOW	"SHANTUNG"	On 12th July, Noon.
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"KUMCHOW"	On 12th July, Noon.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"HUPH"	On 12th July, 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SUICHOW"	On 14th July, Noon.
SHANGHAI & FUKOW	"SUICHOW"	On 14th July, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI & FUKOW	"SINKIANG"	On 15th July, Noon.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGER, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amidships. Electric Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (three weekly) and Tientsin (weekly). Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

Telephone 86.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOI & FOOCHOW

AND RETURN

(Occasionally 9 to 10 Days).

"HAIHONG" ... Capt. W. C. Passmore ... Friday, July 8th, at 1 P.M.
 "HAIHONG" ... Capt. A. H. Stewart ... Tuesday, July 12th, at 1 P.M.
 "HAIHONG" ... Capt. W. Conner ... Friday, July 15th, at 1 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.P. & O. - British India
Apcar and
Eastern & Australian
Lines

COMPANIES Incorporated in ENGLAND.

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES,

MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING

NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA,

EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"DILWARA"	5,400	8th July	Singapore, Colombo, & Bombay
"SYRIA"	7,000	27th July	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KALYAN"	9,000	6th Aug.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"MAVELA"	7,200	19th Aug.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KASHMIR"	8,000	2nd Sept.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KHYBER"	8,000	16th Sept.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"SOMALI"	7,000	30th Sept.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"SOUDAN"	8,700	14th Oct.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"SARDINIA"	6,600	28th Oct.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS (South)

"TORRILLA" ... 5,200 ... 14th July ... Calcutta via Singapore & Rangoon

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"KANOWNA"	7,000	25th July	Sandakan, Thursday Island
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	22nd Aug.	Townsville, Brisbane
"EASTERN"	4,000	19th Sept.	Sydney & Melbourne

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"GREGORY APCAR"	4,700	8th July, 5 A.M.	Amoy, Shanghai & Kobe
"KALYAN"	9,000	12th July, Noon	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Tickets interchangeable.
 1st Saloon Passengers may travel by P. & O. Company's Steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.

All cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
 Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.
 Parcels weighing not more than 2 1/2 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.
 Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Gossard & Douglas, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to—
 MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
 22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.
 Agents.

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.
LONDON, ANTIWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

BUENOS AIRES—RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN & CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE. (PASSENGER SERVICE)

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

DELI & BANGKOK via SAIGON & SINGAPORE—Regular monthly service.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Islands.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA—Via Shanghai and Dairen—Regular fortnightly passenger service touching at intermediate ports in Japan taking cargo to OVERLAND PORTS U.S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.
 "ARABIA MARU" ... Saturday, 9th July
 "ARIZONA MARU" ... Wednesday, 20th July

NEW YORK via PANAMA—Regular monthly service via Japan Ports, San Francisco, Panama and Ombay Ports.
 "HAYANA MARU" ... Thursday, 14th July

NEW ORLEANS LINE via SUEZ.

JAPAN PORTS—Kobe direct.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOI—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers and will arrive and depart from the O.B.K. wharf near the Harbour Office.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOI ... Sunday, 10th July.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA, Manager, No. 1, Queen's Building.

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS

Steamer	Arr. Hongkong from Australia	Lv. Hongkong for Australia
"CHANGSHA"	11th July	14th July, 3 P.M.

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-Rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand & Tasmanian Ports.
 For freight and passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.



Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers—

PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE.

FOR VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE
(Calling Shanghai & Japan Ports).

S.S.	From Hongkong	Arrive Seattle
"WHEATLAND MONTANA"	July 20th	Sept. 2nd
"SILVER STATE"	Aug. 13th	Sept. 2nd
"CROSSKEYS"	Aug. 15th	Sept. 2nd
"KEYSTONE STATE"	Sept. 2nd	Sept. 22nd
"WENATCHEE"	Oct. 2nd	Oct. 22nd

FOR PORTLAND DIRECT

(Calling at Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama).

S.S. "COAXET" ... July 22nd.

FOR MANILA

(Calling at Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama & Portland)

S.S. "MONTAGUE" ... Aug. 7th.

THE ADMIRAL LINE

Telephones 2477 & 2478.

5th Floor, Hotel Mansions. [71]

THE ADMIRAL LINE
PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

REGULAR SERVICE

TO

SAIGON-SINGAPORE-BATAVIA

and other JAVA PORTS.

PASSENGERS & FREIGHT.

FOR SINGAPORE DIRECT.

S.S. "CADARETTA" ... Sailing July 14th.

FREIGHT ONLY.

FOR SAIGON-SINGAPORE-JAVA PORTS.

S.S. "LAKE ONAWA" ... Sailing Aug. 3rd.

OPERATED FOR ACCOUNT OF U.S. BOARD.

OFFICES

5th Floor, Hotel Mansions,
Telephone 2477 & 2478.PASSENGER OFFICE,
Queen's Building, 2, Ice House St.

SERVICE to UNITED STATES

For NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via Panama.

S.S. "BELLEFLOWER" ... to NEW YORK ... July 15th.

For freight space and particulars apply to—

BARBER STEAMSHIP
LINES, INC..

THE ADMIRAL LINE,

Telephone

AGENTS,

5th Floor

2477 & 2478.

Hotel Mansions.

[178]

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Destination	Steamer & Displacement	Sailing Dates
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"PORTHOS" ... 20,000	On or about 18th July.
MARSEILLES via SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DIBOUTI, SUZ & PORT SAID	"PORTHOS" ... 20,000 "CORDILLERE" ... 10,000 "ANDRE LEBON" ... 20,000 "ATLANTIQUE" ... 12,000 "PAUL LEJAT" ... 27,000	During 2nd part of Aug. During 1st part of Sept. During 2nd part of Oct. During 1st part of Nov.

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

Telephone 740

H. RODENFUSER,
Acting Agent,
Queen's Building.

CHINA-AUSTRALIA MAIL S.S. LINE.

FOR AUSTRALIAN PORTS via MANILA & SANDAKAN.

"VICTORIA"

Aug. 20th.

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

Y&A, CHINA & AUSTRALIA S.S. CO., LTD.
Agents,
118, Connaught Road, Central

POST OFFICE NOTICE

INWARD MAILS.

FROM	PER	DATE
SHANGHAI	Dispersed	8th Inst.
JAPAN	Tokyo Maru	8th Inst.
SHANGHAI	Shanghai	9th Inst.
STRAITS	Tamba Maru	11th Inst.
STRAITS	Kalyan	11th Inst.

OUTWARD MAILS.

FOR	PER	DATE
Shanghai, N. China, and Japan	Mishima Maru	Friday, 8th, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow, Straits, and Bangkok	Changshing	Friday, 8th, 9.00 A.M.
Weihsaiwei, Chefoo, and Tientsin	Changshing	Friday, 8th, 9.00 A.M.
L. Marques, Ceylon, Mauritius, Straits, Bangkok, India via	Kaga Maru	Registration 8.45 A.M.
Dhankshodi, Egypt, and EUROPE	Kaga Maru	Letters 9.30 A.M.
via MARSEILLES		
Java Ports via Batavia	Tibodas	Friday, 8th, 11.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Hai Hwa	Friday, 8th, 1.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China	Kiangling	Friday, 8th, 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China	Kiangling	Friday, 8th, 4.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands	Hwa Maru	Friday, 8th, 5.00 P.M.
Keelung	Yue Ying Wah	Friday, 8th, 5.00 P.M.
Hohow and Haiphong	Gregory Apar	Friday, 8th, 5.00 P.M.
Amoy, Shanghai, North China, and Japan	Arabia Maru	Registration 8.00 P.M.
Canada, United States, Central and South America and EUROPE via	Arabia Maru	Letters 8.30 A.M.
VICTORIA, B.C.		
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, L. Marques, South Africa, India, via	Dispersa	Saturday, 9th, 9.30 A.M.
Dhankshodi, Bombay and Aden	Takoto Maru	Saturday, 9th, 11.00 A.M.
Philippine Is., Straits, Bangkok & Egypt	Kiangling	Saturday, 9th, 1.00 P.M.
Shanghai and N. China	Liman	Saturday, 9th, 1.00 P.M.
Amoy and Philippine Islands	Yangchow	Saturday, 9th, 5.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China	Changshing	Saturday, 9th, 5.00 P.M.
Swatow, Shanghai and North China	Eurydamas	Saturday, 9th, 5.00 P.M.
Straits, Bangkok, Egypt and EUROPE via LIVERPOOL		
Swatow, Amoy and Keelung	Kaga Maru	Sunday, 10th, 9.00 A.M.
Shanghai, North China and Japan	Kiangling	Sunday, 10th, 9.00 A.M.
Shanghai and North China	Hopang	Monday, 11th, 11.00 A.M.
Hohow and Haiphong	Lokang	Monday, 11th, 5.00 P.M.

* Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE.

REGULAR AND FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICES LONDON SERVICE

"LAOMEDON"	12TH JULY	London, Antwerp & Hamburg.
"MENTOR"	19TH JULY	London, Amsterdam & Antwerp.
"TEUCER"	11TH AUG.	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.
"TEIRESIAS"	16TH AUG.	London, Amsterdam & Antwerp.
"ATREUS"	30TH AUG.	London, Amsterdam & Antwerp.

LIVERPOOL SERVICE

"EURYDAMAS"	10TH JULY	Genoa, Barcelona & Liverpool.
"YANGTSE"	16TH JULY	M'les, Havre, L'pool & G'gow.
"AGAMENNON"	26TH JULY	Liverpool & Glasgow.
"EURYPYLUS"	6TH AUG.	Genoa, Marseilles & Liverpool.

PACIFIC SERVICE

"PROTESILAUS"	3RD AUG.	Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver.
"IXION"	24TH AUG.	
"TALTHYBIUS"	14TH SEPT.	

NEW YORK SERVICE

"HELENUS"	6TH AUG.	via Suez.
"MENTOR"	19TH JULY	for London
"TEIRESIAS"	16TH AUG.	for London.
"ASCANIUS"	7TH SEPT.	for Liverpool.

FOR FREIGHT AND ALL INFORMATION APPLY TO BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS

ASIA BANKING CORPORATION

(AN AMERICAN BANK)

Capital	U.S. \$4,000,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits	U.S. \$1,489,000
Head Office:	NEW YORK.
Branches:	CANTON, HANKOW, MANILA, SHANGHAI, CHANGSHA, PEKING, SINGAPORE, TIENTSIN.
Manager:	D. M. BIGGAR.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER

Hongkong Observatory, July 7th.

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.	On Date at 5 p.m.
Barometer	29.71	29.78	29.81
Temperature	81	81	84
Humidity	83	78	72
Wind Direction	East	ENE	SE
Force	4	4	4
Waves	odg	odg	odg
Rain	0.85	0	0.68

Highest open-air Temperature on 6th ... 83
Lowest open-air Temperature on 7th ... 80

THE INDUSTRIAL & COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD.

Head Office—4, Des Voeux Road Central.

Hankow Branch—Panoff Building.

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN BANKING SERVICE PROMPT.

CURRENT, Savings, and Fixed Deposits bear interest at rates 3 per cent., 4 per cent., 5 per cent. respectively.

Inquiry on our SPECIAL SERVICE will be welcome.

J. USANG LY, Manager.

Hongkong, July 7th, 1921.

[80]

COMMERCIAL

OPENING QUOTATIONS

July 7th.

ON LONDON.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	3/7 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	3/7 1/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days sight	3/7 1/2
Bank Bills, at 4 months sight	3/7 1/2
Credit, at 4 months sight	3/7 1/2
Documentary Bills, 4 months sight	3/7 1/2
ON PARI.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	806
Credit, 4 months sight	685
ON NEW YORK.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	49 1/2
Credit, at 60 days sight	53 1/2
ON HONGKONG.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	206
Bank Bills, on demand	206
ON CALCUTTA.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	206
Bank Bills, on demand	206
ON SHANGHAI.—	
Bank Bills, at sight	—
Private, 30 days sight	—
ON YOKOHAMA.—On demand	102
ON MANILA.—On demand	108
ON SINGAPORE.—On demand	112 1/2
ON BATAVIA.—On demand	149 1/2
ON HAWAII.—On demand	nom.
ON SAIGON.—On demand	80 1/2
ON HONGKONG.—On demand	7 1/2
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate	7 1/2
Gold LEAF 100 fine, per tael	74.50
Box SILVER per oz.	35 1/2
Per cent.	
Hongkong—10 cents piece	\$0.03 Premium.
Hongkong—20	0.15 Discount.
Canton—20	15.60
Canton—10	0.00

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Hongkong Head Office.

Paid-up Capital	\$15,000,000
Reserve Funds	\$15,000,000
Sterling	\$15,000,000
Silver	\$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	\$15,000,000
Court of Directors:	
G. T. M. ECKINS, Esq.—Chairman.	
G. M. DONWELL, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.	
D. G. M. BERNARD, Esq.—E. V. D. PARR, Esq.	
A. S. GABBY, Esq.—W. L. PATTISON, Esq.	
Hon. Mr. P. H. HOLYOAK	J. A. PHILLIPS, Esq.
A. O. LANG, Esq.	H. P. WHITE, Esq.

Chief Manager:

Hon. Mr. A. G. STEPHEN.

Manager: Hongkong—A. H. BARLOW, Esq.

Acting Manager: Shanghai—G. H. STITT, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS:

LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER & PARR'S BANK, LTD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened in local CURRENCY. FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or shorter periods in local Currency and Sterling on terms which will be quoted on application.

Hongkong, June 30th, 1921.

[9]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

A. G. STEPHEN, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, December 29th, 1920.

[9]

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA.

AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital ... £3,000,000

Reserve Fund ... £3,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... £3,000,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

A. H. FERGUSON, Acting Manager.

Hongkong, March 30th, 1921.

[50]

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

FRENCH BANK.

Subscribed Capital ... Frs. 150,000,000

Paid Up Capital ... Frs. 75,000,000

Reserve Funds ... Frs. 60,000,000

Deposits ... Frs. 825,000,000

The Chinese Government owns one-third of the Capital.

HEAD OFFICE:

74, Rue Saint-Lazare, PARIS.

BRANCHES:

Lyon, Hongkong, Yunnanfu, Shanghai, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Canton, Singapore, Swatow, Yokohama, Manchu, Hankow, Hongkong, Amoy, Fochow, Swatow, Canton.

OTHERS—Hongkong, Bangkok, Singapore, Bencoolen, Batavia, Bombay, London, New York.

LONDON BANKERS:

LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK.

The Bank has Correspondents in Commercial Centres in the European Continent, Russia, Manchuria, Tientsin, Japan, Indo-China, Siam, India, Philippine Islands, Java and other Dutch Islands, Australia, America, &c.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Special facilities for Foreign Exchange.

M. MONTAGNIER, Manager.

Hongkong, January 20th, 1921.

[56]

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE:

15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C. 3.

Authorized Capital ... £23,000,000

Subscribed Capital ... £21,800,000

Paid-up Capital ... £21,000,000

Reserve Fund ... £21,100,000

BANKERS:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND,

THE LONDON JOINT CITY & MIDLAND BANK, Ltd.

BRANCHES:

Bombay, Hongkong, Kuala Lumpur, Rangoon, Calcutta, Madras, Shanghai, Colombo, Kandy, New York, Singapore, Delhi, Karachi, Penang, Galle, Kota Bharu, Port Louis (Mauritius).

HONGKONG BRANCH:

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts to 3 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. L. SANDES, Manager.

7, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, April 26th, 1921.

[43]

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, Limited.

(TAIWAN BANK).

Incorporated by Special Imperial Charter, 1899.

Capital Subscribed ... Yen 60,000,000

Capital (Paid-up) ... Yen 45,000,000

Reserve Funds ... Yen 9,600,000

HEAD OFFICE—TAIPEH, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:

JAPAN—Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Moji.

FORMOSA—Ginsan, Kagi, Keelung, Keelung, Nankai, Pines, Shichihui, Tainan, Tainan, Takow, Tamsui, Teyuen, Aik.

CHINA—Shanghai, Hankow, Kinkiang, Amoy, Fochow, Swatow, Canton.

OTHERS—Hongkong, Bangkok, Singapore, Bencoolen, Batavia, Bombay, London, New York.

LONDON BANKERS:

LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK.

The Bank has Correspondents in Commercial Centres in the European Continent, Russia, Manchuria, Tientsin, Japan, Indo-China, Siam, India, Philippine Islands, Java and other Dutch Islands, Australia, America, &c.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.

S. KONDOH, Manager.

Hongkong, September 1st, 1920.

[4]

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE.

(FRENCH BANK).

HEAD OFFICE: 15bis Rue La Fayette, Paris.

Subscribed Capital ... Frs. 72,000,000.00

Paid-up Capital ... Frs. 68,400,000.00

Reserve Funds ... Frs. 69,567,203.54

BRANCHES:

Bangkok, Hongkong, Saigon, Bencoolen, Shanghai, Singapore, Canton, Yokohama, Peking, Tientsin, Haiphong, Hankow, Pondichery.

BANKERS:

IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Credit Lyonnais, Banque de Paris et de Pays-Bas, Credit Industriel et Commercial, Societe Generale.

IN LONDON: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd., Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Credit Lyonnais.

IN NEW YORK: J. P. Morgan & Co., French American Banking Corporation, Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

V. MARBOT, Acting Manager.

Hongkong, November 1st, 1920.

[66]

THE BANK OF CHINA.

行銀國中

(Specially authorized by Presidential Mandate of the Republic of China on the 22nd of November, 1917.)

Authorized Capital ... \$60,000,000.00

Paid-up Capital ... \$22,778,800.00

Reserve Funds ... \$7,796,022.00

HEAD OFFICE—PEKING.

HONGKONG BRANCH:—20-21, Connaught Road Central. Branches and Sub-branches all over China, and Correspondents in Japan, New York, San Francisco, Singapore and Manila.

London Bankers:—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

The Guaranty Trust Company of New York.

New York Bankers:—The Irving National Bank.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking Business transacted.

Loans granted on approved securities.

Special facilities for Home Exchange.

Interest on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.

For 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.

For 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.

TSUYE FEE, Manager.

Hongkong, February 7th, 1921.

[78]

THE CHINA SPECIE BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:

St. George's Buildings, Hongkong.

Chairman of Board of Directors:

Mr. WONG SHIU HAM.

Chief Manager: Mr. L. S. HOLM.

Asst. Manager: Mr. K. T. WONG.

Hongkong Manager: Mr. I. P. ALLEN.

Foreign exchange and General Banking business transacted.

Current, Savings, and Fixed Deposits bear interest at rates of 3 per cent., 4 per cent. and 5 per cent. per annum, respectively.

L. S. HOLM, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, October 2nd, 1920.

[119]

THE BANK OF EAST ASIA, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE:—

No. 2, Queen's Road Central, HONGKONG.

Established 1919.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ... \$2,000,000.00

RESERVE FUND ... \$600,000.00

DIRECTORS:

Mr. PINE WAT TWE, Chairman.

Mr. Chow Shou Son, Mr. Kan Ying Po, Mr. Li Koon On, Mr. Mok Ching Kong, Mr. Pang Ping Shan, Mr. Wong Yan Tang, Mr. P. K. Kwok, Mr. Chan Ching Shai, Mr. Ng Ching Luk, Mr. Kan Chai Nam.

Chief Manager: Mr. Kan Tung Po.

Asst. Manager: Mr. Li Te Fung.

BRANCHES & AGENCIES:—

LONDON, NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE, SAIGON, NAGASAKI, SINGAPORE, PENANG, TIENTSIN, HANKOW, MANILA, BATAVIA, SAMARANG, SOERABAYA.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Loans granted on approved securities.

Interest allowed on Current Deposits Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Savings Account 3 per cent. per annum, and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 1/2 per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 4 1/2 per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 5 1/2 per annum.

KAN TUNG PO, Chief Manager.

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